YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,995—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th July.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4676	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th July, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 26th July.

FOR MANIL

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

KEMP'S MALTED FOOD

FOR CHILDREN,
INVALIDS,
CONVALESCENTS
AND THE AGED.

A FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

This perfectly Malted Food is fully digested, absolutely free from starch, dissolves freely in water or milk, and forms an excellent

NATURAL FOOD.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FROM THE CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. SUTTON AND SONS.

THE Seeds are thoroughly tested by Messrs. Sutton's special process and give the largest percentage of germination of any exported seeds Selections as follows in tins specially made for Exportation.

		Ordinary Rates.	Special Cash Rates.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9 0	8 0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11 12	10 8

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

Mc. DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by the P. and O. R. M. S. "CALEDONIA"

by kind permission of Capt. GORDON

AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 24TH JULY,

AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture...Mignonette.....The Ship's Band
2 Song .....The Old Plaid Shawl.....L B Macauley
3 Song .....All over the Shop .....V Charnley
4 Song .....The Windmill .....W W Phillips,
5 Violin Solo.Simple Avue.....F Saisey
6 Song .....The hole in the Shutter.....Moase
7 Song .....Bid me to Love.....T Holding
8 Flute Solo.Selected.....A E Lacchese,
9 Song .....The Song of the Scythe.....I Cossins,
10. Song with Chorus Sons of England .....Captain Gordon.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Selection...Scotch Airs .....The Ship's Band,
2 Song .....There is a tavern in the Town.....G Dowd,
3 Song .....Terry.....M Henderson,
4 Song .....When the old man came home sober .....W Moth,
5 Exhibition Club Swinging.....A E Lacchese
6 Song .....Bonnie Love Song .....T Holding,
7 Song .....One of the Boys.....V Charnley,
8 Song .....The King's Champion.....W. W. Phillips,
9 Instrumental Trio.... Selected.....The Ship's Band,
10 Song with Chorus.....Who carries the Gun.....Captain Gordon.

TO BE CONCLUDED WITH A GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU ENTITLED

"RULE BRITANNIA."

Reserved Seats..... ...Two Rupees
Second " .....One Rupee
Back " .....Eight Annas

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Hummum Street, and at the Institute. A limited number of free passes for sailors may be had from the Harbour Chaplain.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1900, at 6 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1900, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 20th July 1900.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified that the OPIUM CONTRACT of the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad Deccan as well as that of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, together with the two mile zone, inclusive of the three Paigah Ellakkas and Sarf-i-khas will be AUCTIONED for three years, commencing from the 1st of Azoor 1310 F. to the end of Aban 1312 F., at the Office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P.M., on SUNDAY, the 12th August, 1900.

Applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion.

GHULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,

TO LET.

FLATS for EUROPEANS, in two Buildings under construction at Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, will be ready for occupation on 1st November next.

TARIFF OF RENT.

Each Flat	on the	Ground Floor Rs,	90	per month.
"	"	First "	105	"
"	"	Second "	110	"
"	"	Third "	115	"

Apply to Mr. J. N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

for the

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	13
With Cur 50		24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW GOODS, just landed—New Silk Ties and Bows. New Soft Felt Hats, latest, New Straw Hats, Double Brims, New Buildings, Tropical Texture. Excellent value. Inspection invited—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THIS will be our SPECIAL WEEK for SALE of Toys, Dolls and Presentation Goods at Manufacturers, Prices to clear stock at SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A TRIUMPH REALISTICSCOPE in perfect order, very little used, with 75 different interesting views. Open to reasonable offer. Apply "A. M." care of this paper.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suitings just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriman Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

WALDHEIM, BERNE,
SWITZERLAND.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS in a LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE; healthiest situation, large grounds and bracing climate. MELLES HEISS (17 year's residence in England) receive a limited number of daughters of gentlemen; careful instruction by competent staff of professors and mistresses. Individual attention; physical training. Inclusive terms for Indian children. References kindly permitted to Herr Dr. LIEBENDORFER, late Medical Missionary of Calicut, now Stuttgart and to English parents.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Pragjee Gopaljee and on account and at the risk of Manockjee Curesjee Vadiwalla, the following jewellery viz:

1 pair bracelets set with brilliants and emeralds, 1 emerald-ring, 1 brilliant and emerald rose ring, 1 brilliant ring, 2 emerald rings, 1 brilliant and emerald ear-drop, 1 emerald, 12 diamonds, 2 gold rings, 2 pearls and emerald buttons, 1 ruby ring, 1 gold ring, 1 silver box, 1 silver rose water bottle, and 1 silver flask.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror almirahs, chest of drawer, dressing glasses, wall mirrors, iron safe on stand, graphophone with 6 rolls, phonograph, music rolls, clock, chess tables, easy chairs.

2 gold masonic jewels.
1 English iron safe by Withers on stand.
1 large size English cooking stove with chimney, and water tank suitable for hotel or club.
1 grand cottage piano by Soundy, in good order.
1 mahogany Cottage piano by Rose, in good order.
1 lot sent bottles, watch pencils, lockets, sleeve links, studs, watch chains, walking sticks, &c.
1 lot of figures, busts, music books, Ariston with music papers. Pulsemer with key.
3 double acting bellows.
11 large plain and wired electric globes.
By order of the concerned, ex. s. s. Stolzenfels—
B M and S 9110-15—6 cases to s.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Melapchand, ex. s. s. Australia—
I F W 2783—1 case brass lock bushes and safe locks.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Javehr Jugjeevan, ex. s. s Trentham Hall—
H and M 9,170-74—5 cases 150 pieces fast black Italian printed gold and silver, 48-50 inches, 30-32 yds.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Palmer Jarrow ladies bicycle new,
2 second hand pneumatic safety bicycles.
1 circular glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria
1 serviceable light office shigram.
1 high wheel light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tamarind Lane, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture of Hotel Metropole, consisting of teak and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture, large size marble top sideboard, glassware, crockery, plated ware, lamps, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jacob Circle, near the Tramway Terminus, and opposite the Hindostan Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's large size fire proof safe 30 by 24 inches with stand and six keys, Brussels carpets, English ice box stove by Might and Butler, Royal Indian Rambler Racer bicycle, table ornaments, garden pots, etc., the property of Mrs. D. PASCOE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3-35 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pesonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF KHANDIA STREET, OR NAGPADA TANK STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1900, at 4-30 p.m. under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver in Suits Nos. 39 and 636 of 1897, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Esmail Nensey.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with a dwelling house situate on the west side of Khandia Street or Nagpada Tank Street, near Mastan Tank Road, admeasuring about 316 7-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 2423, 2473, 2474, new No. 2464, old Survey Nos. 1-2257 2-2537 and 2567, new Survey No. 4003, Municipal Ward Nos. 598, 599, Street No. 26 1-(2), and bounded on the east by the said Khandia Street or Nagpada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Mahomed Sejan, and on the south by the property of Durgha Mustaina Saheb, which premises are subject to a lease dated 27th April, 1894, from Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai to Ismail Nensey, for 10 years from 1st May, 1894, at the annual rent of Rs. 960.

Details of particulars of the abovenamed property and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned, or from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, or Messrs Framjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, on limited payments.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
25	143	1 0	25	197	8 0	25	198	7 0
30	156	6 0	30	209	8 0	30	232	10 0
35	173	11 0	35	224	10 0	35	289	0 0
40	195	9 0	40	242	15 0	40	384	15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.		
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
25	11	8 0	25	15	7 0	25	13	13 0
30	12	12 0	30	18	6 0	30	16	0 0
35	14	3 0	35	22	13 0	35	19	1 0
40	16	1 0	40	30	1 0	40	23	10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency, Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.
Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32.....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wiseman doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elsine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Alhers Building, Bonny Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	...£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., for the following objects:—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Honorable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. John R. Greaves, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1900.

By order of the Board.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM street, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 9,11,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 171 and 172 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 26th June, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 25th July, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 21th of August, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st June, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, &c.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier on receipt of advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY.—The material to be removed within 30 days after payment.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th July, 1900.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. namely, Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45, per quarter Share has been declared and made payable on and after 23rd July to Shareholders whose names are in the register on 16th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 16 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 9-31m., 8-59a. Low water, 2-16m., 3-28a.

Berar Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As the steamer Umona leaves Colombo on the 28th instant, mails for South Africa will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day, instead of the 23rd and 24th as previously advertised.

FOUND IN A QUARRY HOLE.—The dead body of a Hindu was, on Friday last, found floating in a quarry-hole, situated between the extension of Gilder Street and Arthur Road. The body was first noticed by a policeman on duty, at the junction of Parel and Clark Road, and he had it removed from the water. The deceased appeared to be a Maratha of the labouring class and about thirty-five years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a dhotur only. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, the jury returned an open verdict.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, in reference to the death of Banabai, a Hindu girl, aged about eighteen years. The deceased was the wife of a labourer, named Pandoo Bheeva. She occasionally stayed at her mother's place at Coombarwadi. While at the latter place the mother saw the girl on intimate terms with a neighbour. On Saturday, the mother reprimanded her for her misconduct and threatened to turn her out of the house. The same evening Banabai was found unconscious in the room of her friend. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. The deceased died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ramchandra Hooda, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a mill-hand and worked in the Kohinoor Mill. He used to utilise the mill lift while carrying bobbins from the ground floor to the reeling department on the upper floor. On Wednesday afternoon last, after the lift had gone down, the deceased was seen standing near the passage of the lift on the second floor. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell through the lift hole on to the first floor. He sustained injuries on his head and face, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

A LOVING HUSBAND.—Before Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Nagoo Dhurma, a boiler-maker, was charged with wrongfully confining his wife Ramoo, and also with causing hurt to her. The couple lived at Dockyard Road, Mazagon. On Saturday night, accused returned home drunk and seeing his wife standing near a window and looking into the street, he became angry with her. He picked up a piece of wood and struck her with it. He then fastened her hands and feet with a piece of rope and locked her up. She managed to bite the rope off and getting herself free, absconded to her father's house, and informed him of what had happened. The father gave information to the police and the accused was taken in custody. The accused pleaded intoxication. He was sentenced by the magistrate to one month's rigorous confinement.

SUICIDE OF AN UNEMPLOYED STONE-MASON.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Shunker Yessoo, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a stone-mason in the service of a Parsee but was dismissed about ten or twelve days ago. A week ago he was turned out of the house by his friend Rama Jija, on failing to pay for his board and lodging. On Saturday morning deceased was seen sitting on the otta of a house, at Oomercarry, when he was heard to say it was better to die than to starve The deceased then went and purchased half a tola of opium. In the afternoon he was found unconscious on the verandah of a house in the same locality. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A NOTED THIEF COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Yacoob Durwesh alias Yacoob Sooleman, an old offender, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with stealing Rs. 2-3 from the person of Bhican Dawood. The complainant arrived in Bombay with his family from Poona on the 18th instant, and put up at Bhendy Bazaar. On the following evening he, accompanied by his son and a friend, went to the Victoria Gardens, while standing near a monkey cage, the accused came and stood close behind. A few minutes after complainadt felt his pocket light, and on putting his hand in it, found it cut open. At the same time he noticed the accused running away and this aroused his suspicion. He raised an alarm and the accused was secured and given in police custody. The accused's person was searched by the police and the stolen money was found in the man's mouth. He pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions, one of which was for two years. On the present charge the magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A PLAGUE VOLUNTEER.—Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, on whom the Government of India has conferred the title of Khan Saheb in recognisance of his plague services, was entertained to an evening party by his friends and admirers, on Saturday night, at the Mahomedan Club, at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road. The approaches to the club premises were illuminated with pyramids of oil lamps, and while the interior of the building was ablaze with many lighted chandeliers. Amongst those present were—Captain Chichester, District Plague Officer; Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law; Mr. M. H. Khalil, barrister-at-law; Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Vandekar; Mr. Syed Miunuddin Kadri, Deputy Educational Inspector; Dr. M. N. Kapadia, Dr. N. E. Chubb, and others. Mir Aun Ali was voted to the chair. Mr. Syed Miuniddin in addressing the meeting in Hindustani, said that Khan Sahib Shaik Ebrahim had rendered valuable services to the public in connection with the plague. He had worked with heart and soul and the Government had rightly raised him to the title of Khan Sahib in appreciation of his services. Khan Sahib Shaik Ebrahim, in reply, thanked the Government for their appreciation of the little service that he had rendered to the public for the sake of humanity. He said that he did nothing beyond his duty to his fellow-beings. Flowers were then distributed and the gathering dispersed after partaking refreshment.

STABBING AFFRAY AT THE PAREL WORKSHOP.

A CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

PETER PAUL D'SILVA, aged nineteen years, an apprentice fitter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, at Parel, was, on Saturday, stabbed with a scraper by another apprentice fitter, named Francis Gomes, employed in the same department. D'Silva was fatally stabbed in the left side of the neck. The instrument used penetrated three inches and divided the main artery, and the unfortunate boy died a few hours after admission into the J. J. Hospital. It appears that the deceased and Gomes were on Saturday morning working at a vice bench in the brass shop, along with three other workmen. The deceased was grinding a cylinder cock and Gomes was cleaning a steam-cock nut with a scraper. They were about twelve feet apart, there being two other vices between them. About a quarter-past 10 o'clock the deceased, all of a sudden, cried out, "Catch me, I am struck, I am struck." All the hands working in the department turned round and saw the deceased bleeding from a wound in the neck and Gomes standing near him with the scraper in his hand, dripping with blood. A fitter, named Joseph Coats, immediately ran up and put his fingers on the wound, to try to staunch the bleeding. Mr. Dewey, the foreman, immediately sent for the doctor. The scraper with which the wound was inflicted was afterwards found under the bench, where it was alleged, it had been thrown by the accused. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at a quarter-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to hoemorrhage caused by the division of the main artery on the left side of the neck.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased who resided with his father, Michael De Silva, at Bandora. The father, in his evidence, said that deceased had no enemy. It was also stated by fitters working in the shop that neither the deceased nor Gomes was quarrelsome. The accused Gomes in his statement before the cororer said that deceased came to beat him. The scraper which was in his (accused's) hand struck him. He was not his enemy.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Gomes.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR GODWIN is permitted to proceed to Hongkong to join the 38th Company, Southern Division, Garrison Artillery.

Colonel Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Punjab Command.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES W. SMITH.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, which occurred on Saturday morning at his residence, on Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, in the sixty-first year of his age. For about a month past Mr. Smith had been ailing with dysentery and complications, and during the last ten days had been unable to attend office, but his illness was not considered serious until two or three days ago. In addition to his own duties as Special Drainage Engineer, Mr. Smith had been doing the work of the Drainage Engineer during the absence of Mr. C. C. James on furlough to Europe. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, in which Mr. Smith was a Captain, have lost an able and enthusiastic officer from their ranks. Mr. Smith shone more as a Mason than as a man. He was a true Mason at heart and in deed; and the Masonic fraternity will deeply mourn the death of the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, a position which he held with honour to himself and advantage to the Craft till June, 1897, when he was succeeded by Lord Sandhurst, who in his turn was succeeded this year by Lord Northcote. The latter, like Lord Sandhurst, occupies, it will be recollected, the double position of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry as well as of Pro. District Grand Master of Bombay under the English Constitution. At the banquet which followed the ceremony of installing Lord Sandhurst as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, in the Novelty Theatre, Mr. J. W. Smith proposed, the toast of the health of the new Grand Master. Lord Sandhurst, in proposing the health of the Past Grand Master, Mr. Smith, remarked that for the five years he had held this trust, he had not only in no way betrayed it, but had sustained the dignity of the position He said he was sure he spoke the conscientious wish of all Freemasons under the Scottish Constitution when he conveyed thanks to Mr. Smith for the part he had taken, the enthusiasm he had shown, and the dignity with which he had upheld the honour of the Craft. At the laying of the corner-stone of the new Freemasons' Hall by Lord Sandhurst in June, 1897, Mr. Smith, as Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, read an interesting history of the movement for a joint hall for all the Masonic bodies in Bombay, and requested his Excellency to perform the ceremony of the evening.

FAREWELL MASONIC BANQUET TO LORD SANDHURST.

An interesting incident of the farewell Masonic banquet given to Lord Sandhurst in the New Freemasons' Hall, in February last, was the unveiling by his Excellency of an oil portrait of Mr. Smith, Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, which had been privately subscribed for by a large number of Masons in and outside Bombay. His Excellency, in performing the function, said:—"I certainly know of no Worshipful Brother in this Presidency, who is more deserving of the compliment of having his person commemorated by a picture than the Brother on my right, and perhaps he will allow me, in the name of the brethren assembled here on this occasion, to tender our most heart-felt sympathy for the loss of his brother—a revered Mason among us, whose death we all deplore—Right Worshipful Brother Smith. It is a great pleasure, indeed, to me to be the means of unveiling the picture which it will be my duty to do in a few minutes. I do not know that there is a more distinguished Mason amongst us than the brother to whom I am alluding. It was, I think, some twenty-five or twenty-six years since he was first called to the Master's chair. He was about nine years ago appointed Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and I believe, he is at this moment the only holder in India of the Thirty-Third Degree under the Supreme Council of Scotland. I could enumerate at length the various degrees which he has taken, which are, however, well-known to all the Masons present, and I do not think that I need enumerate them and will merely say that, in unveiling this picture, I can convey to Right Worshipful Brother Smith our very best wishes for his future career." Mr. Smith, in returning thanks in an appropriate speech, thanked his Excellency for the very kindly terms in which he had alluded to his conduct of Masonic affairs; and those Masons who had contributed to the cost of the picture; and the hall committee for having given the portrait a place amongst the honoured Masonic notabilities who had preceded him.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the deceased were interred yesterday morning at the Sewree Cemetery in the presence of one of the largest gatherings that have ever been witnessed around a grave. Members of several Masonic Lodges, the heads of the different Municipal departments and the whole of the office establishment of the Special Drainage Department, of which the deceased was the head, attended the funeral. The attendance at the cemetery embraced all classes and nationalities among whom the deceased was esteemed and beloved. As he was a Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the funeral accorded to him was of a military character. About 9 o'clock the funeral cortege left Altamont Road, followed by a long train of carriages, and arrived at Sewree about an hour later. The cortege was preceded by a firing party of thirty men belonging to the Bombay Volunteers Rifles, under the command of Captain J. Leask. The men fell in at the foot of the Sewree Hill and as the cortege approached they formed up in a single file on both sides of the roadway leading to the gate. On the arrival of the hearse at the foot of the hill, the coffin was removed and carried on the shoulders of eight men of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, the firing party marching alo g at a slow pace on either side with arms reversed. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack and many floral wreaths, the deceased's sword and helmet being placed on it reversed. At the gate of the cemetery the body was met by the Rev. Father H. S. Nicholson, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and was carried to its last resting-place, followed by the whole assemblage of mourners. After the first part of the burial service was read by the Bishop, the coffin was lowered into the grave. At the conclusion of the service, the firing party fired three volleys in the air. After paying this last tribute of respect to the deceased, the assembly dispersed. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

JAMES W. SMITH.
Died 21st July 1900.
Aged 60 years 7 days.

Amongst those who had sent floral wreaths and crosses were Dr. Sidney Smith; Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey; Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. James; the staff of the Water-Works and Drainage Departments; the staff of the Special Drainage and Drainage Departments; Mr. C. A. Turner; and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Campbell.

Amongst those who were present at the cemetery were the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Burke, President of the Municipal Corporation; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; Colonel R. S. Brown; A.-D.-C., Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; Dr. Sidney Smith; Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. James Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay; Mr. N. F. Paton, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce; Captain T. W. Cuffe, Commanding the Bombay Light Horse; Captain Burrard, of the 21st Native Infantry; Captain Close, of the 1st Norfolk Regiment; Captain Pain, R.A.; Lieutenant Burke, of the Bombay Grenadiers; Captain Edwards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Mr. C. C. James, of the Drainage Department; Major Soundy, Major Lund, Lieutenant Olver, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Lieutenant Phillips, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; Messrs. A. W. Wise; A. Fairlie Bruce, of the Water Works Department; P. G. Massent, S. Rebsch Chairman of the Improvement Trust; Vernon Bayley, solicitor; R. G. Webb, R. P. Brunton, Khan Bahadur Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Messrs. W. Brooks, A. W. Campbell, S. D. Khote, Merwanji N. Wadia, Shapurji B. Bharucha, Premchund Raichund; Allan F. Turner Coroner of Bombay; Falconer, of the Tramway Company; Dr. Sorabji Cowasji Hormusji, Rao Bahadur Ganesham N. Nadkerney; Captain Savage of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; Mr. W. Pearson, Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Sharp, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; Messrs. D. Gostling, J. Jones, J. W. Smith, of the P. and O. Company; J. Macdonald, Daji Maneckji Limji, K. R. Cama, F. Hogan, C. A. Turner, E. W. Fern, Sergeant-Major Downing, B. V. R; Messrs. C. Chandler, A. Cluley, T. W. Thurley, Sorabji B. Master, Khan Sahib Maneckshah D. Doctor, Messrs. R. M. Chichgar, N. V. Mandlick, Nusserwanji M. Mody, M. G. Bharucha, K. M. Bhedwar, B. D. Banaji, J. B. Masani, Framji Ruttanji Dadabhoy Bomonji, Coachbuilder, Dr. D. R. Tata, Messrs. D. J. Mistry, Mr. W. R. Edulkaka, Pestonji E. Dharwar, Rustomji Dadabhoy Palkhivalla, Maneckji D. Palkhivalla, Dr. D. R. Palkhivalla, Messrs. Ardeshir Byramji Mehta, Jamsetji Dorabji Chinoy, and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 6TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain A. Symons, with English mails of 6th July, arrived in Bombay harbour at early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bruton Mr K P	Shaikh Mr and Mrs
Bromley Mr J	Whisk Sub-Lieut
Cleveland Capt	Wood Mr, Mrs, infant and 2 children
Cassum Bombr and son	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aslett Mr	Macmichael Mr
Alexander Mr	Pizzala Mr
Arnold Mr and Mrs	Ross Mr S M
Beattie Mr D	Russell Rev S M
Barton Mr A H	Robertson Mr
Coode Mr, Mrs and infant	Kerrick Major
Carter Capt	Shaw Mrs
Daniels Mr S R	Singh Mr K H
Evill Mr	Singh Mr Sungur
Mogowan Mr	Trooney Mr
Money Col	Vernede Mr N
Mitra Mr	

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson Lt-Col	McPherson Capt
Barclay Mr t' D	Palit Mr L
Chard Mr E J	Stuart Mr
Dubash Mr and Mrs D B	Sitole Mr
Dubash Mr and Mrs A B	Smith Miss E
Capt Harring	Venise Dr H C
Hudson Mr	

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MURDER OF A WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHEVJEE YESUJEE AND HONAJEE BALLAJEE.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona. The two accused were charged with murder; and the jury found them not guilty by a majority of three to two. Mr. Aston disagreed with the verdict and made this reference. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the first accused; Mr. S. S. Bhakle for the second; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with murder by causing the death of Patlu Lukshman at Khadkumbe on the 22nd March last. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Patlu had come to Khadkumbe about four months before last Holi to graze cattle there. On the night of 22nd March last, he was sleeping at the shed of Dharma Patel, and was called away by Rahi, wife of first accused, and told that the second accused (her brother by adoption) wanted him to come to burn rab. Deceased got up and followed Rahi, leaving at his sleeping place his blanket, shoes, and brass plate. From that time he was missing. Next morning it was discovered that a man's corpse was burning in the field of Dharma Patel. When discovered, enough of the trunk remained unburnt for it to be known that it was a man's body. Deceased was the only person missing; and it was known that Rahi, wife of first accused, had called him away in the preceding night from Dharma's shed. This led to Rahi being traced. She had left Khadkumbe on the morning of 23rd March with her husband, the first accused, for Amboli, where the latter usually lived. When she was found and questioned, she disclosed that she had formed an intimacy with the deceased when she lived in her parent's hut at Khadkumba, and described what happened to deceased after she had fetched him by the direction of her brother, the second accused. Accused No. 1 made a confession, describing how the murder was committed, the motive for the murder being the intimacy between his wife and the deceased.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The confession, made before a third class magistrate, was in substance as follows:—The deceased had lived three months in Khadkumbe before the murder. Deponent and No. 2 committed the murder at midnight, on account of his wife, Rahi, who had improper intercourse with deceased. Deponent knew that four days before the murder, his mother told him that he was wanted at the house of No. 2. He went there at midday, and No. 2 told him that one Dagdya said that Rahi would take the cattle and run away with the deceased in two or three days. Rahi was then at her father's house at Khadkumbi. Deponent and No. 2 met in his field in the evening on a Thursday; and No. 2 said "The kunby boy (deceased) is eloping with your wife into the Dash. When she goes, where should one look for her?" Deponent asked what should be done. No. 2 said they would call him (deceased) through his wife and kill him. They then went to house of No. 2, who said "He will cry, therefore you press his throat." They let his mother-in-law and wife go to sound sleep. About midnight No. 2 woke Rahi and told her to call deceased. She went and brought him. Deponent held him at his left shoulder joint and held his throat. No. 2 held him at his right shoulder joint, took him in the cattle-shed, threw him down; then struck him behind the ear with a head of an axe; and next with a stick on the fore part of his head when that part broke, and he died. There was no lamp in the house at the time; Rahi and her mother were in the house. The dead body was tied into a bundle in the blanket of No. 2. Deponent lifted the bundle upon his head, and No. 2 took the legs upon his shoulder, and they went into Dharma's field. They placed the body upon the woods which were lying there; No. 2 set fire with matches to the woods, placing upon the same stalks and husk. After daybreak they both went to the Kukdi river, washed their hands, feet, and mouths, and returned home. Deponent then went home to Amboli. After three days, a police havildar came to Amboli and arrested him.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Aston, in reviewing the evidence, referred to the corroborative testimony in the case. The clothes of No. 2 were secured because of suspicious stains on his jacket, waist cloth, and dhotar. The axe and stick, with which deceased was killed, were found on the loft of the hut of No. 2. The floor of the hut had suspicious stains like blood stains.

The jury returned a virdict of not guilty by three against two. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict and made the reference to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after considering the evidence and hearing the arguments of the pleaders, convicted both the accused of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Saturday:—Pressure has continued to increase over part of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the recovery has ceased and a fall commenced, which has been brisk to rapid over Northern India. Pressure is lowest along the foot of the hills in Northern India, and westerly winds have spread northward all over the Gangetic plain. Pressure is about normal in the extreme north and south of Indian region, but is much higher than usual all over the Peninsula and the monsoon is light and unsteady on the West Coast and apparently over the Bay. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen over parts of Burma, Assam and Bengal; but elsewhere only showers have been received and large tracts of country are rainless. Thus there has been no rain west of the North-West Provinces, Punjab Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan and only showers on West Coast. In consequence of the lightness of rainfall temperature is rising and is considerably to large above normal all over the interior of the country. At Bikaneer the excess is ten degrees.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. have received the following information by wire on Saturday morning:—

Broach.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds. But at present look well. Weather clear, now fine. Rain much needed. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhownugger.—No change in weather. But rain is reported from surrounding district.

Wudhwan.—No rain though sometimes cloudy.

Veeramgaum.—No rain.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Parramatta, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Aden, reports that from Aden to Bombay in the Gulf of Aden, she experienced moderate S.-W. winds, fine weather, smooth sea till longitude 52 degree east, when the wind freshened a little with slight S.-W. swell. In longitude 55 degree east, wind increased to fresh monsoon, increasing sea. In longitude 58 degree east, strong monsoon, with heavy S.-W. sea, ship rolling heavily; this weather continued to longitude 64 degree east, where wind and sea lessened considerably and from longitude 65 degree fine weather, passing clouds, one slight shower of rain in longitude 67 degree east, latitude 18 degree north, and almost smooth water, wind from west to W.-S., W., fine weather on July 17th, at 4-10 p.m., in latitude 15° 56' N., longitude 54° 30' E. passed the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka.—The same Co.'s steamer Lawada, Captain T.J. Grier, which arrived in harbour on Friday, from Zanzibar, experienced fresh monsoon till within 300 miles of Bombay, thence light monsoon and occasional showers and smooth sea.—The steamer Castleventry, Captain C. H. Laing, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, met with strong S.-W. monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and moderate N.-W. wind and rain up Malabar Coast. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. China, Captain M. Rich, which reached this port on Saturday from Trieste via Karachi, encountered strong monsoon, rough sea and no rain.—The s. s. Croydon, Captain W. Butler, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, had bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and fine from Colombo.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	56	31	22	30	89	31	32
Saturday, 21st July	0	0	0	20	0	9	0	0
Sunday, 22nd July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total.....	32	56	31	42	30	98	31	35
Total fall to July 22nd 1899	22	85	24	40	29	71	23	66
Total fall to July 22nd 1898	45	95	42	73	45	90	39	38

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	1
Saturday, 21st July, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	7
Sunday, 21st July.	0	0
Total.....	28	8

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts
Previously registered	63	98
Thursday, 19th July	2	40
Total.....	66	38

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	23	55
Thursday, 19th July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	15
Total.....	23	70
Total fall to 19th July, 1899.....	28	7

Thursday 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted. Transplantation of "bhat" retarded.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	13	23
Thursday, 19th July.....	0	0
Friday, 20th July.....	0	7
Total	13	30
Total up to 18th July, 1899	22	30

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Wind. Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa.....	29·514	NW	3	103·1	69·1	60	...	0·61	−1·16
Delhi	29·518	WNW	4	99·2	83·0	44	...	4·10	−6·17
Agra.....	29·546	SW	5	102·0	85·9	51	...	4·17	−6·32
Cawnpore ...	29·515	SW	5	98·8	78·1	72	...	6·25	...
Allahabad ...	29·548	SW	7	99·6	79·3	74	0·01	4·94	−5·15
Jhansi	29·652	SSW	3	98·2	86·2	59	...	5·01	−3·16
Jacobabad ...

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

FLAMMARION ! ! !

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is ?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

FOR

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.

AND

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS

at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.

BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.

The Binoculars are offered as

SPECIAL LINES

and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.

VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES !

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES, AND ALL SORTS OF

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED

ON PLAIN AND COLOURED

WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS FOR THE

INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION OF

Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions

IN

PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.

WINDOW GLASS DECORATION } is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect, IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL,

THE MOST PERMANENT,

THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.

SILVERTOWN

DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c

Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.
	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specinos for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 11-16—4-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£99 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£62 3-4—1-8 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-8—1-8
Do in New York.....61 1-8—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris....25·12 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....4·87 1-2 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 unchanged.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. unchanged.

Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000, at 1s, 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady without change in rates and being mail day next to nothing was done.

Bank Telegraphic, ready.....1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand, " .....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits, ready.....1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Francs ready .....1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 197
Hongkong do. ..... " 145
Japan do. ..... " 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 94·4, improved to 94-5 and closed at 94-3 buyers. Ready paper is one anna higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been closed out of respect to a certified broker who died to-day.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's mail, as received from the Public Debt Office ... Rs. 4,91,000
Government Paper enfaced London to Bombay between the 16th and 21st July, 1900 55,000

COALS.—Locally we hear of nothing doing, but by mail advices received to-day the Admiralty have bought about 85,000 tons Cardiff, at an average of 23 per ton, which means that this coal can hardly go lower than 20 for this year.

FREIGHTS.—We have nothing to report to-day, the market keeping steady.

WHEAT.—The market is firm owing to the increased anxiety about our rains. White Delhi for July is quoted Rs. 5-7. August-September, Rs. 5-8-9 to Rs. 5-9, the business passing being of an entirely speculative nature.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—What demand there is, is purely for local consumption and rates are quite nominal.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with a good demand going on. Business has been done at Rs. 41.

LINSEED is slightly steadier, Rs. 10-5 being quoted for bold grain and Rs. 9-15 for small, with buyers.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet but unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—The market is slightly steadier at Rs. 8-7 buyers, Rs. 8-8 sellers, or one anna above yesterday's rates.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, nil. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5s. 27-32d.—4-32d. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	5·33	4·32	4·31
—3	—4	—2	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports .....6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain .....9,000 "
" to Continent .....2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands 10 unchanged.
Futures, month of August, 9·16—5.
" " of December 8·11—7

There are so many influences at work at present in the market that the general position appears to be one of perplexity and buyers and Sellers are unwilling to act either way, the consequence is that no bnsiness has been done to-day, and the market closes quiet, but as the rainfall is insufficient in several districts the bulk of the native dealers are averse to selling and prices are steady for ready lots as well as for forward delivery.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	January 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1898.
Khandeish.	...	...	..	66380	339620	110685	497081
Barsee and Nugur ...	...	...	..	31310	114517	41610	123381
Berar.....	...	...	..	75384	447782	127729	611266
Total Comras...	..	...	...	174084	901919	280024	1141728
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5646	9348	7645	12386
Dholleta ...	...	...	...	25695	276296	55371	314938
Broach	...	...	...	18605	119447	40976	121830
Compta & Dharwar.	...	102	102	57585	108205	70705	117597
Westerns ...	...	134	134	22933	10157	23543	15728
Bengals ...	...	...	...	189400	215945	32265	256909
Sind	...	...	...	18659	6334	26196	6651
Persian ...	..	...	...	1041	191	11931	259
American...	..	...	...	14847	2139	18713	2872
Egyptian ...	..	...	...	7633	2834	11229	2933
Other Sorts	..	..	...	4117	19	5311	22
Total ...	...	236	236	540670	1651012	873899	1993874

Cotton Wastes, Fly & Droppings (from Europe(..... 25609 ... 33,720 ...

Daily arrivals of principal food grains into Bombay by rail and sea on Saturday.

	Cwt.
Wheat.....	1558
Rice.....	687
Paddy	180
Gram	675
Jowari.....	3130
Bajri	631
Malzi	105
Pulse	13464

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£
3 per cent Revitss..... ...£ 99 3-4 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sle.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£ 106 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£62 3-4 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-8 "
Do in New York.....61 1-8 "
Do on New York.....4·86 3-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris .....35·13 1-2
" New York.....4·87 1-2 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England...4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills....3 7-8 "
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 per cent. "
Silver to Bombay £27.0000
Do. Calcutta.....£33000

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales nil. Sold on speculation and export for 500 bales. Imports nil. Surat nil. Spot 5 25-32d.—1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·38	5·34	4·40	4·29
—3	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....6,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil.
" to Continent ..... nil.
Mid.-Uplands .....10 unchanged
Futures, month of August.....9·26—10
" of December .....8·21 plus 10
Total Visible Supply..... 1,200,000 bales
Do do of which East Indian ... 70,000 "
Do Stock in London .. .. 9,000 "
Do quantity in sight..... 3,950,000 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan.....	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Indus, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 5th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 20th instant, at 9 a.m.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL—June 23, at Boscombe, the wife of Capt F D Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
TRAVERS—June 28, at Witley Lodge, Camberley, the wife of late Col E A Travers, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a daughter.
USBORNE June 26, at Aymers, Sittingbourne, Kent, the wife of Capt Usborne, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURR—KING—June 26, at St Mary's Church, Woodford, Essex, Edward Godfrey Burr, vicar of Rushall, son of the late Edmund Burr, of Burgh-next-Aylsham, to Katherine Douglas daughter of Mrs Hamilton King and the late Henry Samuel King, Esq, of the Manor House, Chigwell.
JAMES—PARKER—June 26, at St Mary's Church, Hammersmith, F P James, 5th Punjab Inf, P F F, son of Col P James, to Mary Hilda, daughter of the late Capt G C Parker, Royal Indian Marine, F R G S, F R A S, A I C E, &c.

DEATHS.

COOKSON—June 23, at Blackheath, General J G Cookson, late Madras Light Cav, son of the late Lieut Genl G Cookson, Royal Horse Art, aged 79.
GILLILAN—June 27, at Porchester Square, General T Gillilan, late Madras Staff Corps aged 81.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1900.

THERE is still no definite news of the fate of the Legations. Those who had the hardihood to fix the date of the supposed massacre on different dates in June and then at some unknown date between the first and the sixth July have not been supported or confirmed by attendant circumstances. The telegram to Mr. Conger in the America cipher is admitted to be genuine, but the English press, perhaps rightly, is entirely sceptical as to its real date. Li-Hung-Chang, on the 19th instant, informed Sir Henry B'ake that he had definite news that the Ministers were safe in Peking on the 8th instant. On the 21st the Viceroy of Nanking, who is well-disposed towards foreigners, cabled to Europe an Imperial decree that all the Ministers except the German, Baron Ketteler, who was murdered by the rebellious populace in June, were safe and sound on the 18th July—Thursday last—and solicitously protected by the Imperial Court. There seems no good reason for rejecting at sight, these statements of men holding responsible positions like Li-Hung or Liu, who would know how futile it would be to deny the fact had the Ministers been massacred. It is wiser to await further evidence before giving credence to the horrors detailed with such gusto by the sensational half-penny press in London. A correspondent of the "Daily Express" revels in the harrowing tale of the diabolical outrages accompanying the massacre. The verifying faculty might have suggested the wisdom of doubting this story, told by a Chinaman to a foreigner to the discredit and infamy of his own countrymen. An earlier telegram related that when ammunition was out and the end was approaching, the Europeans shot their women and children to protect them from the possibility of such outrages as those now related. The stories are contradictory, and there is good ground for refusing to believe either. A letter from General Yuan Lu, Commander and Organiser of the Northern Forces of the Chinese Army, trained by German and other foreign instructors, has found its way into print. He states that Prince Tuan, father of the Heir-apparent, had practically set the Empress-Dowager aside and assumed command of the army, which fraternised with the Boxers. The troops took no heed of Yuan's orders and the Empress and himself were powerless. This was the direct consequence of the action of the Foreign Admirals in demanding the surrender of the Taku forts and the Chinese war vessels. That demonstration, which was to have "a salutary and not an irritating effect on China" was protested against by Admiral Kempff, in command of the American war vessels. It seemed to him calculated to bring the regular troops and the Boxers into line to defend the country against foreigners. Reuter's correspondent on the 2nd July telegraphed from Taku that it was then admitted that the Powers by attacking the forts turned the regulars into allies of the Boxers.

It seemed quite incredible to the Admirals that the Chinese should move on Tien-tsin while some twenty-five foreign war-ships were at Taku. The miscalculation went so far that Admiral Seymour set out with some two thousand troops, less than half of whom were British, to re-open the railway and rescue the Legations. He only escaped disaster by being himself relieved. It was then found that even the 13,000 men landed at Taku would have no chance of fighting their way to Peking. The only resource was to go cap in hand to Japan and invite her to take the lion's share in restoring order in Northern China; but the Government of the Mikado was unwilling to undertake the task without "guarantees," expected apparently from Great Britain. Now we learn that opinion in Japan is strongly adverse to sending more troops to China, and that the Government hesitates, as well it may. The statement that the Powers had agreed to send 40,000 each to uphold the interests of civilisation against the resentment of the Chinese, seems to be premature. If such an arrangement had been come to, M. Delcasse would not now deem it necessary to suggest that the Powers should come to an agreement for joint action in China. That proposals would scarcely have been made without a previous understanding with Russia; it is incompatible with anything in the nature of a mandate to Japan, with the inducement of a privileged position to that ambitious Power. The Russians, who had been rendered suspicious by the accumulation of Chinese troops in Manchuria, were nevertheless taken by surprise when parts of the railway were wrecked and Blagovestchensk bombarded. They are now recovering their authority in the Amur district and will doubtless strengthen their hold on Manchuria before undertaking serious operations in Northern China. General Tuan and his braves having been badly beaten have retired from the neighbourhood of that city. His defeat has probably weakened his position, and it is quite possible that the capable and enlightened Yuan Lu will recover command of the Regulars and restore the Empress-Dowager to power. That would explain Li-Hung's statement to the Governor of Hongkong that he was recalled to Peking by the Empress and the Emperor, and not by order of Prince Tuan. He announced two weeks ago that he would suppress the Boxers by beheading their leaders and despatching their peasant-followers to their homes and then negotiate with the Powers.

The Powers would doubtless gladly welcome deliverance from the present impasse. It is beginning to dawn upon those who a month ago, counselled the utmost severity towards the bleeding Empire, and even suggested that Peking should be razed to the ground that the present uprising may be the upshot of the widespread feeling that the foreigners are bent on the overthrow of China that they may exploit its resources for their own enrichment. The "Overland Mail," which was all for fire and sword in June, began to take a saner view of the situation and its perils in July :—"Evidently all the Powers—and apparently most people on the spot—have underrated the effect on the Chinese of the passionate resentment aroused among them by the greedy covetousness of Western nations, and the irritating propaganda of Christian missions. The Japanese war provoked no such resentment. Three-fourths of China hardly knew that it was taking place, or what it was about. It was a war between their Government and a foreign Asiatic State. It involved no startling racial or religious problems, and the Government were free to settle it on such terms as they could. But now four hundred millions of people have suddenly awakened to the fact that everything is at stake—their solidarity as an empire, their freedom, their religion, their traditions, their customs, their very right to exist as a united people. They have become conscious that it is a fight between Eastern civilisation and the Western civilisation which they despise. And inspired by passion, armed with modern weapons and ruthless in their determination to resist any further pressure from the West, they bid fair to set to the European nations one of the most formidable tasks they have ever undertaken. It is, we fear, no longer possible to cherish optimistic notions of a speedy settlement of these troubles. They have now assumed an aspect of extreme and most tragic gravity. The men who fought half-heartedly in the war against Japan, because their convictions and their passions were not then engaged, will fight with fanatic and stubborn frenzy now that both are involved." The case would not be more clearly stated. We may hope that diplomacy—the good sense of nations—may find some way out of the impasse other than a war with China, as a prelude to the Battle of Armageddon between the European Powers.

A WRITER in a Home paper gives its readers an account of the preparations now being made in India for the Census of 1901. In England a census is, comparatively speaking, a simple matter as the great mass of the people are literate. But, as the correspondent points out, in India only about six per cent. of the population can read and write. The whole of the census record has, therefore, to be specially prepared. As this cannot be done in one night the enumerator has to take a preliminary round and himself fill up the schedules with the required information for all the habitual residents in his particular beat. Then on an appointed night he goes round a second time to check the information and bring it up to date. The Indian census is, the correspondent considers, as great a task as would be a general census of the whole of Europe. The extent of the country and the number of the people are not the only difficulties connected with it, for the diversity of race and language is probably greater than anywhere else in the world. At the last census 150 distinct languages were recorded, exclusive of minor dialects, which are innumerable. Another trouble unknown outside India is the recording of caste differences. At the last census sixty different groups were collated; and each group contained large numbers of different castes. No trade, however humble or insignificant, is without its particular division. All these, as the writer says, beyond the great castes, the Brahmins and others. They all have to be counted and differentiated by the census enumerators. They are in every stage of culture, from the forest tribes who are hardly beyond the dawn of civilisation to the microscopic minority of the higher castes educated in London or Paris. In the limits of less than a column the correspondent has given his readers a vast amount of petty information. That they may the more readily appreciate the vastness of the task he compared the taking of the census in India to the counting of one-fifth of the population of the world in a single night, 290 tons of paper being used for the purpose. But the coming census will naturally be a greater undertaking than the last. Notwithstanding the multitudinous deaths from plague and famine it is anticipated that instead of 287 millions there will be at least thirteen millions more. In another paragraph of his paper the correspondent institutes a series of comparisons between the provinces of India and the various European countries and States from which it is worth while quoting. Bengal is shown to outnumber the United States and Mexico; its area equalling that of the United Kingdom with a second Scotland; the area of Madras about the same as that of Prussia and Saxony; and its population equal to those two countries with Wurtemburg thrown in. The people in the Native States outnumber those in the United Kingdom The North-Western Provinces have a larger population than the whole German Empire, though their area is below that of Italy. There are as many people in Sind and the Punjab as in Austria. Bombay and its States are comparable to Spain and Holland and Norway. There is room enough and to spare in the Central Provinces—which extend over no more than 86,500 square miles—for the whole of the population of Brazil with its 3,200,000 square miles of area. While, on the other hand, Assam shows as many people as Bavaria with twice its area. The enormous task before the Census Commissioner may thus be readily appreciated. The contributor of the article remains anonymous, but it is evident that he has had experience in the subject on which he writes.

THE air in Simla, we learn, is still full of rumours of preparations for China. The staffs of the Second Division have not yet been announced, but they are understood to be nearly settled, and the sending back by Lord Roberts of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles with the Boer prisoners to Ceylon, is taken as an indication that the Indian Contingent from South Africa is to return without delay to allow the British regiments of the Second China Division to get off at once. That this Second Division will be wanted, no one seems to doubt, in view of the gravity of the situation in China. This being the case the sooner it starts the more use it is likely to be. But seldom is it in India that we thus have the return of one expedition signalling the setting out of another, with the simultaneous breaking up and reuniting of families that the two events mean. But the thrill of horror which went through the civilized world on hearing of the Peking massacre, is vibrating also in the hills. The fighting spirit is as strong in the native population as amongst Europeans. As illustrative of this, our Simla correspondent recounts what has happened in the Post Office. A few weeks ago it was announced that the Post-Master General of the Punjab was making arrangements for a small postal service to accompany General Gasslee's column, and that a certain number of postmen would be taken. Since then applications from no less than three hundred Punjabi postmen have been sent in, all volunteering to go. The idea in volunteering seems not so much any hope of departmental advancement, as to satisfy the Punjabi's craving to at least see fighting, if the calling they have adopted precludes their having the greater felicity of sharing in it. That the Kala-pani must be crossed in monsoon weather, to get at the enemy, matters nothing to those sturdy peasants. They believe there will be fighting and that is enough.

THIS week's famine returns show a further increase in the numbers under relief in British territory, with an almost corresponding decrease in the Native States, especially in Rajputana and Central India where recent rain has enabled sowings to commence. Much of the famine area has now had sufficient rain for immediate needs, and supposing the rains to continue long enough to enable crops now being put in to yield a harvest all may yet be well.

OUR notice of the death and career of Mr. J. W. Smith, C.E., will be found on page 3.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F. Blair, of the Allahabad High Court, was a passenger by the English mail steamer Clyde, which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Europe.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore is expected in Simla at the end of the week for a short stay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta left Hongkong (for the Straits, Calombo and Bombay) on Saturday afternoon.

MIAN-MIR is now reported free of cholera. Every precaution will be taken to prevent a recrudescence of the disease.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAWFORD, 1st Madras Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon.

IN the event of any native soldier dying while on plague duty, his family will receive a pension as if he had died on foreign service.

THE recent heavy rains have considerably damaged the tonga road from Kalka to Simla, and the mails are arriving several hours late.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 71. There were two fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths.

AT Simla, General Wodehouse, at present officiating at Secunderadad, is considered as the most likely commander of the new division for China.

Two squadrons only of the 11th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum now proceed to Umballa for garrison duty during the absence of the 16th Bengal Lancers in China.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CUMMINS, Commanding Madras District, having proceeded home on short leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer commands the district temporarily.

THE Deputy Conservator of Forest, Bushahr Division, reports that light snow fell at 10,000 feet on the 1st, 5th, and 14th June last, and a large accumulation of snow on the higher passes.

WITH regard to the rumours last month as to the appointment of the new Commander-in Chief in India, we hear from a good source at home that no decision whatever had been arrived at when the last mail left.

THE villages of Palian Kalan, and Chahal Kurd, in the Jullundur district, have been declared free of the plague. Only one village, Alachaur, now remains to be so declared for the Punjab, to be declared free for the third time.

AT the moment nothing is yet decided concerning the despatch of a second division to China, and it is understood that British regiments, if sent, will be replaced as soon as possible, meanwhile no staff appointments are settled.

THE total amount of notes in circulation in India on July 15th was Rs. 30,61,13,540. The reserve in gold amounted to Rs. 12,81,85,684, and in silver to Rs. 7,04,57,913, the total reserve, including Rs. 7,50,000 held in gold in England under Act II of 1898, being Rs. 20,61,13,594.

NEWS received from Kabul, dated the 7th instant, states that the Amir caused public prayers to be offered in the mosques on account of the cholera, and sulphur and wood-fires to be kindled in the streets as a sanitary measure. The deaths, however, still amounted to 175 daily. They have since declined.

THE Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway has been badly breached by floods between Taraori and Karindwa, and it is said that the repairs will probably take three weeks. The Calcutta mails will be conveyed by the North-Western route between Ghaziabad and Umballa. Serious floods are also reported from Patiala.

The village of Bhangal in the Jullundur district has been declared free of plague. Inoculation is progressing steadily in the infected area, no objection being raised to the operation being performed on purdah women. Cholera and rinderpest are abating inoculation for the latter disease has commenced.

TROOPER T. B. NICHOLSON, who joined Lumsden's Horse from Madras, is stated to have received a commission in the regular army. He is a son of the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson of the Madaras Board Revenue, and was till lately a coffee planter on the Shevaroy hills. He is a well known steady bat and keen Volunteer.

NEWS received from Major Manifold, I. M. S., Captains Davis and Rider, shows that they were at Congking on the Yangtze about June 30th, all well. Captain Ryder reported that it was hopeless to attempt to return via Yunnan to Burma. A telegram has now been received in Calcutta stating that the travellers have reached Shanghai in safety.

MR. A. J. GRANT, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, who succumbed to the attack of cholera on Tuesday night, joined the service in 1888, was appointed to the Secretariat as Under-Secretary to Government in 1891, and afterwards as Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, in 1893 was posted to the frontier as Assistant Commissioner, Tank, and in 1896 as political Officer, Wana, previous to his late appointment.

VERY heavy rain has fallen north of Lahore during the last thirty-six hours, says the local paper of Friday. Passengers who left Rawalpindi by the midnight train on Wednesday say that there was rain almost throughout the entire journey, and that in places the land on both sides of the line was under water. Up to the time of writing the rain has not reached Lahore, although the weather was cloudy and the atmosphere very moist.

WE understand that the Government of India, at the request of the Secretary of State, is sending three thousand Martini-Henry rifles, with fifteen lakhs of ammunition and a complete supply of bayonets and accoutrements, to the military authorities at Hongkong. These stores will probably leave Calcutta at once. It is presumed they are required for the armament of local levies, and also for distribution amongst British subjects at the Treaty Ports.

THE famine returns the past week show an increase of 27,714 on relief in spite of the good rain that has fallen in most provinces. The increase in British India was 124,300. Bombay accounting for 89,000, the Central Provinces for 30,100, and the Punjab for 10,100, while Ajmere-Marwara showed a decrease of 4,400. There was a decrese of 96,600 in Native States, of which 53,100 pertained to Rajputana, 36,000 to Central India, and 9,200 to Hyderabad.

COLONEL QUERIPEL, Head of the Civil Veterinary Department, leaves Simla to-day on a visit to Abbottabad to which station the Stallion Depot of the Punjab has been lately removed from Babugarh. He will return to Simla to join the Preliminary Committee which assembles there on horse-breeding questions on the 17th August. Later he probably visits Kashmir to discuss questions connected with mule-breeding, rinderpest and the formation of an inspection post to guard against the introduction of glanders from the Leh side.

THE actual numbers of troops who have already sailed for China is 284 British officers, 333 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 341 native officers and hospital assistants, 9,233 non-commissioned officers and men, about 10,000 followers, drivers and others, 1,065 horses, 600 ponies and 2,060 mules. A coolie corps, 1,000 strong, has also sailed. The cavalry regiments and batteries under orders to start will add the following strength to the above :—Cavalry, 970 men, 990 horses, 520 followers artillery, R. H. A. 167 men, 210 horses, 109 followers.

A CORRESPONDENT quotes a War Office letter of instruction to an officer, who reported that a soldier had lost a great coat :—"The calculation of the value of a lost great coat should be made by deducting the value when worn out from the value when new, as given in Art. 75 of 1865 Clothing Warrant, dividing the remainder by the number of months the garment should wear, multiplying the quotient by the number of months the garment has actually been worn, and subtracting the sum thus obtained from the total value of the new great coat. The balance is the amount that should be charged." The problem of the nails in the horse's shoe is nothing to this.

THE Birbhum correspondent of the "Bangabashi furnishes the world with particulars of the latest "sati" case. "A peasant," so runs the account, "in the village of Tentuldibi, was laid up with some severe ailment, and his life was despaired of. His wife became disconsolate at the prospect of his approaching death, and sat up night and day tending and nursing her beloved. Just two days before the man's death, the sorrowing wife went almost out of her mind. And when the husband was about to breathe his last, the wife laid herself down at his feet, and died a peaceful death, whilst nursing the same feet. The husband was not long in following her, and the two, who had loved so well on earth, must have been reunited in heaven."

IN case the Second Division proceeds to China, writes the "Pioneer," it is currently reported that Major-General Burnett, of Poona District, is likely to be selected to command. It should, however, be explained that no sanction has been accorded to the actual sending of this Division, and nothing has been done beyond preparing for eventualities. The regiments and batteries next for service have been warned to stand ready and this is a wise step to have taken, but until further developments of events, not only in China but also South Africa, no orders for mobilisation are likely to issue. It is important that this should be understood, as the impression seem to have got abroad that a Second Division will be despatched forthwith which is not the case. If a demand comes for a further considerable increase in the China Expeditionary Force, the Government of India will be prepared to meet it, always provided the home authorities take measures to replace the British troops ordered on service.

THE little country town of Partabgarh has just been rioting in the excitement of a contested election. To the District Board it fell last Monday to select a representative to take part in the next nomination by the Allahabad group of a member for the Legislative Council. The competitors were Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar, who once came forward for an English county, and Raja Pratab Bahadur Singh of Partabgarh. It was generally understood that whoever secured the district election would be certain of the seat in Council eventually, so there was much excitement. But the Partabgarh electors like the electorate of Great Britain seem to be in favour of giving the side that is out a chance, and their dispositions turned so much towards the local candidate that at the end Raja Rampal Singh did not put in an appearance. The latter is at present the senior member of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council, where he has sat for many years continuously, and his strings of questions will be missed by the official element who had to prepare the answers.

THE suggestion made by the Secretary of State that gold pieces of the value of Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 should be coined in India in order to popularise the gold currency is not one which is likely to find much favour. Such tiny coins, remarks the Allahabad paper, would be easily lost and the ordinary wear and tear of them would be very large. The temptation to steal them would also be great among the menial classes, and this alone would prevent Europeans from having anything to say to them. The sovereign and half-sovereign will, as in England, meet all the requirements of the case, but we doubt if even the smaller of these two coins will ever be very popular. As the Local Administrations and all important public bodies are being consulted by the Government of India, a mass of opinions will be obtained; and if, as we expect, the general view is against the suggestion of the India Office, the matter should be allowed to drop. There is still no news from England as to when sanction is to be given to the coining of gold at the Bombay Mint. There are so many sovereigns now in the coffers of Government, that the supply is far in excess of the demand, and hence, perhaps, the apathy of the home authorities in this matter.

MR. F. BURNHAM, the famous American scout, who was specially cabled for by Lord Roberts from America to assist him in the present campaign, has just been invalided home owing to a severe sprain of the abdominal muscles. It will be remembered that Mr. Burnham was in active service throughout the Matabele campaign, and was one of the only two survivors from the expedition led by the ill-fated Captain Wilson.

THE German Emperor has not yet been crowned, although he has reigned for twelve years. It has now been settled that the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Prussia is to be celebrated at Konigsberg by the coronation of His Majesty and the Empress, and the festival will last for a week. All European Sovereigns will be invited to the ceremony, which will be of a magnificent description.

THE "Outlook" prints the following list of titles of books as they were written in booksellers' orders, delicious literary Malapropisms :—

Boy, Muscle and Peat (Bog Myrtle and Peat).
Founders and Heretics (Prondes Agrestes).
Pharaoh's Life of Christ (Farrar's Life of Christ).
Boy Hero of Waltham-stow (Boy Hero, by Walsham How).
Harry Stockie's Masterpiece (Aristotle's Masterpiece).
Across the Russian's Nose (Across Russian Snows).
Improver's Story (Improvisatore).
God Aim us by a Former (Gaudeamus, by Farmer).

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ACTION OF AMERICA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The United States State Department has received a telegram from Mr. Conger, their Minister at Peking, without any date, but similar in terms to Sir Robert Hart's communication of the 24th of June.

The Chinese officials in forwarding the telegram, which was in American cypher, represent it to be dated 18th of July, as a reply to Mr. Hay's telegram of the 11th of July enquiring the situation at Peking.

Mr. Long has cabled to Admiral Remey informing him of the receipt of the telegram from Mr. Conger and urging the Admiral to take steps for the immediate relief of Peking.

The State Department at Washington believes in the genuineness of Mr. Conger's telegram owing to the cypher, but the English papers are entirely sceptical and believe it is merely an old telegram intercepted about the 24th June.

CHINESE PROPOSALS TO JAPAN.

Telegrams were exchanged between the Emperors of China and Japan at the beginning of July and published at Yokohama in which China urged that the West was confronting the East and that Japan should make common cause with China.

The Mikado replied counselling the suppression of the rebellion and also that the Foreign Ministers should be saved, and that Japan in that event was prepared to endeavour to preserve the integrity of China.

LANDING OF JAPANESE AT CHEFOO.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A considerable force of Japanese has landed at Chefoo to protect the foreigners.

CHINESE REPULSED AT NEUC HWANG.

Russian despatches deny that Neuchwang has been plundered and destroyed by the Chinese, and say that the Russians repulsed the Chinese there.

THE REQUIEM POSTPONED.

The solemn requiem at St. Paul's has been postponed owing to the uncertainty still existing regarding the fate of the Peking Legations.

SHANGHAI SUSPICIOUS OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The people at Shanghai are deeply suspicious of Li-Hung-Chang, and resent the honours paid to him at Hongkong.

A triumphal arch erected in honour of Li-Hung-Chang has been removed by order of the Municipal Council.

FIGHTING ON THE AMUR.

The Russians after severe fighting have captured Aigun on the Amur opposite to Blagovestchensk.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

A BILL PROHIBITING EXPORTATION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR TO CHINA.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE YANGTSE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The House of Lords read a first time a Bill to prohibit the exportation of munitions of war to China.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, said that Officers have been directed to communicate direct with Mr. Warren, the British Consul at Hankow, in case of emergencies at Shanghai.

Mr. Warren, he said, has full powers to take necessary action.

Pirates are active on the Canton River and have seized a launch and some junks.

SAFETY OF THE LEGATIONS AGAIN ASSERTED.

LONDON, JULY 21, EVENING.

The Viceroy of Nanking to-day cabled to Europe an Imperial Decree that all Ministers, except the German, who was murdered by the rebellious populace were safe and sound on the 18th inst., and solicitously protected by the Imperial Court.

The Foreign Consuls at Shanghai are satisfied that there is now no danger there.

THE CHINESE ATTACK ON BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

The Russians are making good headway against the Chinese in the Amur district.

The bombardment of Blagovestchensk has ceased.

TIENTSIN EVACUATED.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Admiral Seymour cables (despatch undated) that the Chinese have entirely evacuated Tientsin and the neighbourhood.

THE SECOND BRIGADE REMAINS AT HONGKONG.

The 2nd Brigade from India has been ordered to remain at Hongkong.

LI-HUNG-CHANG AT SHANGHAI.

Li-Hung-Chang has arrived at Shanghai and met with a cool reception.

The Foreign Consuls have agreed not to call officially on him.

DISUNION AMONG THE INSURGENTS.

Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, in retransmitting to Washington the Imperial Decree of the 18th inst., adds that the insurgents are fighting and killing each other.

THE MASSACRE AT PEKING.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGES REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegrams :—

London, July 20.—On the arrival of the s. s. Zibenghla at Hong Kong, the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, went on board to meet General Gaselee, whom he invited to be present at an interview he had with Li-Hung-Chang, who was on the eve of departure to Shanghai.

The conference with the powerful Chinese Viceroy was a protracted one, but the English officials utterly failed in their attempt to dissuade him from leaving his province at the present critical juncture.

Sir Henry Blake employed every possible argument to persuade Li-Hung-Chang to return to Canton and preserve order in the country south of the Yangtse, which is simmering with excitement, but the Chinaman replied that he must obey orders of the Empress which were to proceed to Peking at once. It is expected that Li-Hung-Chang's departure will be the signal for aggression by the malcontents of the south and a grave danger will thus be threatened to Hong Kong, which is very inadequately defended and hardly prepared to repulse a serious attack.

An exodus of Europeans has set in, many making for Manila and Singapore as fast as they can get away. Despite assurance of the Chinese Ambassadors to the contrary belief in the massacre at Peking is now decided.

A Chinese merchant, who has just arrived at Shanghai from Peking, confirms the news of the massacre and has given the correspondent, of the "Daily Express," a most harrowing tale of diabolical outrages which accompanied it. He states that he saw the bodies of European women lying exposed in the streets after having been treated with the utmost indignity and outrage. Some were stripped stark-naked while others had been most horribly mutilated and hacked to pieces. Some unfortunates were still alive in this dreadful scene of carnage and their sufferings were too terrible to describe. The Chinese soldiery had given way to dreadful license and many of them went howling through the streets, carrying white children on their spear points.

This systematic account of massacre has created a profound sensation and roused a fierce desire for revenge throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The transport Matiana with the mules of D Section 39 Native Field Hospital, Ordnance Field Party, and Special Service Officers sailed for Hongkong this morning.

DEPARTURE OF NO. 3 COOLY CORPS.

The No. 3 Cooly Corps arrived in Bombay early on Saturday morning, being railed to the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, in two special trains. The first train arrived at 6-15 a. m. with the following 2 British officers, 2 sergeants, one native officer, one hospital assistant, one commissariat agent, 490 coolies, 4 private followers, two horses and two ponies. The second train came in at 6-30 a. m. with one officer, one non-commissioned officer, one native officer one hospital assistant, one commissariat agent, 642 coolies, and 4 followers; on arrival the men were detrained and embarked the Nankin with their kits. By 10 o'clock, the steamer was ready to leave, but as there was no tide at the time, her departure had to be deferred till 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. Captain P. C. E. Lockhart, who proceeds to China as the special correspondent of the London 'Times," was allotted a passage in Nankin, but he has deferred his departure, and will proceed in the transport Zamania, with the 14th Sikhs on or about the 21st instant.

Among those who were present at the docks on Saturday to witness the departure of the Nankin were—Brigadier General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Col. W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel W. F. Cahusac, Commanding the 21st Bombay Infantry; Colonel Blennerhassett, Principal Medical Officer; Capt. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine; Major Ogilvie, Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Bombay Arsenal; Captain Chandler, R. I. M.; Commander Gordon, R. I. M.; Captains Vincent and Schoffield, of the District Staff; Captain Anderson, Commissariat Store-Keeper General; and Captain Howell, R.A.M.C.

The transport Nurani, Captain J. E. Sandilands, sailed in ballast for Calcutta on Saturday, to embark a Cavalry regiment.

The Upada has left the Mereweather Dry Dock and has taken up her berth in "N" shed. The Zamania has gone into the Dry Dock. The s. s Lawada, which arrived on Friday, has entered the Prince's Dock and has been berthed at "E" shed. A preliminary survey of the vessel has been made, and she is now being fitted up as a transport. The work on the s. s. Ula, Zamania, Upada, and the hospital-ship Carthage is being rapidly carried on.

The R. I. M. S. Clive arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Durban. On Saturday morning she entered the Wet Basin, where she is coaling. The Clive sails on the 27th instant with a wing of the 2nd Bengal Infantry.

The Medical Officer in charge "C" Section, No. 54 Native Field Hospital, is placed in medical charge of hired transport Nankin during her voyage to China.

The Government Transport City of Cambridge, is expected in Bombay from the Cape on or about the 1st August next. She will convey the No. 4 Cooly Corps.

The Chusan arrived at Colombo on Saturday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s Hired Transport Ballaarat arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Captain Stevenson, I. M. S., died to-day, of heat apoplexy at Lucknow.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Gwatkin, A. A. G., Peshawar District, officiates as Colonel on the Staff at Cawnpore.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT.

In the report on signalling, last year, in the Native Army, published to-day, the Commander-in-Chief regrets to notice that the results are unsatisfactory in the Cavalry, and not as good as they should be in the Infantry. The following corps, however, are commended :—11th Bengal Lancers, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 25th Punjab Infantry, 4th Madras Pioneers, 25th Madras Infantry, 38th Dogras, 24th Punjab Infantry, and 15th Sikhs.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER BATCH OF V. C.S

LONDON, JULY 20.

Captain Meiklejohn and Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Robertson of the Gordons, and Lieutenant Norwood, of the 5th Dragoons have been awarded the Victoria Cross.

LONDON, JULY 22.

No news has been received from General Broadwood's or General Hunter's force.

The Boers have wrecked a train between Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom conveying two officers and 21 sick.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 19th inst., states that Lord Methuen has occupied Heckpoort unopposed.

General Hamilton and Colonel Mahon are continuing their march along the country north of the Delagoa Railway.

General Hunter is reconnoitring the position of the Free Staters, between Bethlehem and Ficksburg.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria 21st, says that the third Brigade encountered De Wet's escaped force on the 19th, near Lindley.

The enemy were repulsad and broke into two parties.

The casualties were slight.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The following casualties are reported :—

Died of wounds—Pretoria, 1st Dragoons, Captain B. E. Church.

Killed—at Rietfontein, Imperial Light Horse, Captain W. M. Currie and Lieutenant Kirk.

Wounded—Rustenburg, New South Wales Borderers, Captain Machathe.

Prisoner of war—Nitral's Nek, R. H. A., Lieutenant W. P. Davies.

Slightly wounded—New Zealand Bushmen, Major Rose.

Killed—Reit Vlei, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Lieutenants Bowden and Burch.

Severely wounded—New Zealand Mounted Rifles, Lieutenant Findlay; Missing—Captain Bourn and Lieutenant Cameron.

Slightly wounded—2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Battye.

Lieutenant Stackett, Railway Pioneers, reported missing, has re-joined.

General Broadwood reports that Lieutenant Y. C. Collins is dangerously wounded in the chest.

The following casualties in the Indian Contingent are reported :—Died of pneumonia—at Ladysmith, 1st Gloucesters, Private J. Jordan; of enteric—at Modder Spruit, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Corporal J. Hiscock; and 1st Battalion Devonshire, Private W. Down.

INDIA NO CAUSE TO COMPLAIN.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Government were not prepared to guarantee a loan for the construction of a railway between Cairomo and Nyassa.

Lord Salisbury, in concluding last night's discussion in the Lords, concurred with Lord Kimberley that India had no reason to complain of unfair treatment. The common burdens of the Empire, he said, must be borne as far as possible according to equal and equitable rules, and those dealing with the distribution of the burdens must remember that they are not dealing with a bottomless purse.—*Reuter.*

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WELBY COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Onslow said that Government had not had time to consider all the recommendations of the Welby Commission, but had agreed to refer the larger disputes between the Indian and Home Governments, where possible, to competent arbitration, and were further willing to give, at least, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds and probably more towards the relief of the Indian revenue.

His lordship trusted, if time was given, to go a long way towards adopting the recommendations.—*Reuter.*

THE KOLHAPORE CUP.

England has won the Kolhapore Cup at the Bisley Meeting.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Private Ward, of the 1st Devons, has won the Queen's Prize at Bisley, with a record score of 341.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPROVED CIVIL REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, is granted three months' leave, Mr. Dallas officiating and Mr. Bion acting for Mr. Dallas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In spite of the Famine Civil Revenue realised to the end of this year was better by twenty lakhs than that to the same date in 1899, the improvement being chiefly due to larger opium receipts.

Returns are published showing 509 million postal articles carried by the Indian Post Office this year compared with 477 million last year.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson officiates as Deputy Auditor General, and Mr. H. J. Brereton as Comptroller of Indian Treasuries from the 11th inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Wood, Hearney, Wallace and Holland, of the Madras Civil Service, are posted to Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Weir, I.M.S., Bombay, becomes Colonel *vice* Col. Hay promoted.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major F. Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire, with effect from the 7th instant.

Two Squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, from Jhelum, have been ordered to Umballa to relieve the 16th Bengal Lancers.

HOW TO DEAL WITH PLAGUE.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED AND AVOIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

A long and important resolution of the Government of India is issued by the Home Department on measures advised by the recent Plague Commission for dealing with plague.

Chapters of Plague Commission's report, dealing with this portion of the subject also, is published. The Government of India considers that the measures hitherto adopted have been of an experimental nature. They praise the zeal and energy which the various local governments and administrations have displayed in the matter, but they dwell upon the misapprehension which these measures have caused. They regret also the extent to which those who should have known better have encouraged such misapprehension. The resolution goes on to lay down as an axiom that it is hopeless to carry out effectively any system of plague administration, which runs counter to the feelings and susceptibilities of the people. Government, however, see signs of a change for the better in the general attitude, and think that much may be done by strong, sympathetic and respected district officers to remove doubt and suspicion and secure the co-operation of the leaders of the people in carrying out measures of prevention and remedy. They add that where the leaders of the people devote themselves to assisting Government officials in carrying out measures, which are clearly beneficial, it may often be possible by reason of their example and attitude to carry out with good results measures which would be ineffectual or injurious, if enforced by definite orders upon a population ignorant of their advantages and suspicious of objects with which they are adopted. The Government of India declare that experience has made it clear that the first principle of all plague measures should be that except in extraordinary circumstances compulsion should be eschewed, and that the efforts of Government officials should be directed to convincing the people of the utility of particular methods and to inducing them to carry them out, not by force, but by exercise of their own free-will, and as consequence of their appreciating and understanding the benefits to be anticipated therefrom.

The Government of India attach the utmost importance to preventing plague from passing from India to Europe. They consider that the measures taken with this object have been eminently successful, and they have no doubt that careful medical examination of every passenger and the thorough disinfection on shore of the clothes and bedding of native crews, deck passengers and native servants leaving Indian ports will continue to prove effectual to this end. Regarding preventing plague passing from one locality to another in India, Government consider that with the constant intercommunication which goes on, it is impossible to expect uniform success. They cannot countenance any system of quarantine or of detention for any specified period of travellers. Such measures, they say, are not only accompanied by great hardship to individuals, but give opportunities to subordinate officials to practise extortion and fail in the objects they are designed to attain. The utmost that can be done is to endeavour by medically examining passengers, whether by railway or sea, to prevent those actually affected by plague from entering and infecting an uninfected area. In some cases, the resolution adds, a similar examination can be arranged for passengers by road, but this is generally impracticable. To prevent setting up of fresh foci of inspection, however, every effort should be made to detect cases of plague by placing new arrivals under surveillance and by encouraging their neighbours to assist the authorities in this matter.

Regarding the measures to be taken when plague has appeared in any locality, the Commission admit frankly that the best that can be done is to lessen the danger, there being at present no means of stamping out the epidemic. The Government of India refrain, therefore, from laying down any code of rules to be absolutely followed, but point out it is always better to apply one method efficiently than to attempt many with inadequate and imperfectly trained staff. Regarding the combination of measures, which are likely to produce the maximum of good, the Commission recommend that in larger places the only measures which can be applied are disinfection, inoculation and evacuation of especially infected quarters and possibly (so long as infection has not spread through a town) the isolation of the sick. They also recommend that inoculation and chemical disinfection should be resorted to in villages so long as there is sufficient staff to supervise these measures. But they are of opinion that once the staff and plant become insufficient, the chief measure to be relied on in the villages is evacuation.

In the opinion of the President (with whom the Government of India agree) evacuation should be conjoined with an opening up of the houses, sufficient for the admission of sunlight and air, wherever this is required. With these suggestions generally, the Government of India concur, but they supplement them by stating that there are some measures which should never be undertaken when plague has broken out. Those which are never to be undertaken are the employment of paid informers or spies to detect plague cases, the compulsory examination of corpses, the shutting up of people in infected houses and the prevention of their movement from the infected area by cordon or other means. Others which are to be, but rarely if ever attempted, are house-visitation or searches, compulsory notification of sickness and grant of rewards for information.

In conclusion, the Government of India endorse words of Sir Anthony Macdonnell, who said that any rigid system of plague measures is to be deprecated, and he is the most successful plague administrator who is able to gauge the temper of the particular class of people he is dealing with and to suit the rules to circumstances of the place.

THE USE OF CONSECRATED CHURCHES.

NEW RULE.

It is notified that when in any military station where there is only one Government church, which is consecrated for the Church of England services, Presbyterians or Wesleyans are in the majority, the Lieutenant-General of the Command is empowered, at discretion with the prior sanction of the Metropolitan, to declare that the principal parade service shall be conducted by a Presbyterian or Wesleyan chaplain as the case may be. It is also notified that a chaplain or minister, desiring to use a consecrated church, shall apply to the Bishop of the Diocese, at the same time informing the Church of England chaplain of the application.

He works to be executed at Sivasamudram in connection with the Cauvery Falls power have been sanctioned in three sections. Mr. Dattoo, who contracted for the Berar-Shimoga Railway, has been given Nos. 2 and 3 sections in consideration of the low rate tendered. The work on these does not consist of anything more than excavation, including deep cuttings, costing about five lakhs. The first section consists of power house and several buildings on spot costing three lakhs. Mr. Yonge has tendered for this, and the rate not being high, it is believed his tender will be accepted.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

The first day's meeting came off successfully. The following are the result. :—

1ST RACE.—"The Desert Stakes."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C B Horse which have not won race value, Rs. 2500 or over since 31st March, 1898. W A and C Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5 lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14 lbs. Winner, races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000. 7 lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 7 lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 7 lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook 8st 6lbs Wool	1
Messrs G K & D D's ch ch m Karnataky 8st 6lbs C B Mahomed	2
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan 8st 3lbs Greenhalgh	3
H H the Maharaja of Holker's b a h Chieftain 8st 4lbs Robinson	0

Betting: 4 to 7 on Lady Newbrook, 2 to 1 against Karnataky; 8 to 1 against Rubdan, and 10 to 1 again Chieftain.

Won easily by 2 lengths. Eight lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 42secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Maiden Plate."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C B Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner race value Rs. 50 or over: once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 9st 11b Nama	1
Lieut Col J Monteith's ch a h Paleface 8st 3lbs Robinson	2
Mr Lyndon's g a h Phobos 7st 6lbs Hoyt	3
Mr H Visbram's b a h Munwar 9st 11lbs Greenhalgh	0
Capt Lock's g a h Boostan 8st 6lbs Robetson	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Warrior 7st 12lbs Heeroo	0

Betting: Evens on Munwar; 3 to 1 against Jahangir and Boostan, 4 to 1 against Paleface; and 8 against the rest.

Won by half a length. Two and a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min 12secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Monsoon Plate."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C B Ponies, 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 or over since 31st March 1899. Weight—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899, 13-3 to carry 9st 0lb. W. I. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 13-3 to carry 8st 7lbs W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs. Winner races value Rs. 200, over of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 7 lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Maj England and Capt Robert's ch a h Prince Charlie 8st 13lbs Robinson	1
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 11lbs Wool	
Mr Goolam Hoosen Essajee's g a h Buktawar 8st 7lbs Ebrahim	2
Messrs Bares, Mathradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Bonaparte 8st 11lbs Greenhalgh	3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Councillor 8st 8lbs Soda	0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 8st 7lbs C B Mahomed	0
Mr Abdoola bin Farris ch a h Adviser 7st 8lbs Heeroo	0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus 7st 8lbs Gibbs	0

Betting: 11-2 to 1 against Bonaparte, 4 to 1 against Prince Charlie and Governor, 6 to 1 against Buktawar, long odds, against the rest.

Won by a length and a-half, a length separated second and third. Time—1min. 26 3-5secs.

4TH RACE.—"The July Stakes."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For horses which have not won a race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1898. W. A. and C. Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs. Winner of races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000. 7 lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 7 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Murray and Murdoch's b aus g Spark 9st Wool	1
Messrs G K and D D's b l aus g Roy 9st 5lbs C.B. Mahomed	2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage 9st Robertson	3
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum 9st 5lbs Greenhalgh	0
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Merry 8st 7lbs Johnson	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Dhunjeeshaw's b aus m Secret 9y Thunderbolt Secret 8st 11lb Hoyt	0

Betting: 11-2 to 1 against Roy, 4 to 1 against Kettledrum and Spark, 5 to 1 against Peerage, and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by half a length. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 55secs. An objection was lodged against Spark for crossing railway but was over-ruled.

5TH RACE.—"The Lilliput Plate."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C B Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899. 13-2 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 13-2 to carry 8st 4lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 50 and over: once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Goolam Hoosen Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 12lbs Gibbs	1
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 7st 12lbs Greenhalgh	2
Mr H J M g a h Split 7st 12lbs Ebrahim	3
Mr Murdoch's b a h Torpedo 8st 10lbs Wool	0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h The King 7st 12lbs Heeroo	0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Shah Jehan, 3 to 1 against Grey Fox, 6 to 1 against The King and Split, and 8 to 1 against Torpedo.

Won by a neck on the post. Two lengths between Grey Fox and Split. Time—56 2-5secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Medium Plate."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For English and Australian Ponies, 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1898. Weight—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899, 13-3 to carry 9st W. I. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 13-3 to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs. Winners, races value Rs. 200, over of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 7 lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus g Freddie 8st 8lbs C B Mahomed	1
Mr Baldock's b aus m Brunette by Bunimah or Influence Babelet 8st 5lbs Robertson	2
Mr Shapurjee Dadachan's b aus g Shah Alam 6st 7lbs O'Neil	3

Betting: No price on Freddie, 4 to 1 against Brunette; and 6 to 1 against Shah Alam.

Won in a canter. Time—55secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Flying Stakes."—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C B Ponies, 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2500 since 31st March, 1898. Weight—Ponies measured before 1st April 1899, 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 14 hands to carry, 8st. 10lbs. W I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs; oftener 14 lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over 7 lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror 8st 3lbs Ebrahim	1
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's b l a h President 8st 13lbs Greenhalgh	2
Mr Green's b a h Lory II 8st 4lbs Bunard	3
Mr Strip's ch ch h Dictator 8st 5lbs Robertson	0
Mr A M Amer's b a m Scandrea 7st 2lbs Saleh	0
Mr Underwood's ch a h Jock 6st 13lbs Kunal	0

Betting: 4 to 6 on President, 11-2 to 1 against President, 10 to 1 against Jock, and 15 to 1 against the rest.

Won by half a length. Time—40secs.

WHOLESALE MURDER NEAR KARLI.

A desperate tragedy occurred on the 16th at the village of Malawari, a few miles from Karli, at the foot of Lohogaum fort. A villager, named Dhondi, who had previously been sent to jail for one month for deceiving the villagers by going to the top of the fort at night with some companions and shouting to the people in the village that they were spirits and demanded food, wished to take revenge on his cousin, named Gungia Lakso, for giving information to the police on the date named. He met him in the field, threw him down, assaulted with stones. Gungia was rescued by two other men who took him to the village. Dhondi meanwhile went in another direction and met Gungia's brotner, named Bhalia, whom he killed with stones. Further on he met their sister and servant, both of whom were stoned to death. An alarm was given at the village and people hurried out. Among them were the wives and mother of the first three victims. These two were also killed by the murderer in the same way as the others; no attempt being made to arrest him. The murderer then disappeared and went to his wife's village, in the Bhor State, where he murdered her. He has not since been heard of, but he is supposed to be hiding somewhere in the jungles.

CHOLERA AMONGST THE SHROPSHIRES.

Another case of cholera has occurred in the Shropshire Light Infantry. The victim was a soldier, named Howard, who was a time-expired man, but had been recalled from Deolali as the regiment is likely to go to China; another soldier is also sick from the same disease.

Lieutenant Pinkey is progressing.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

This has been an anxious week for every one and the suspense for those who have relatives in Peking must be almost beyond endurance. Although we are, up to the time of writing, without any confirmation of the reports emanating from native sources that the greatest tragedy of modern times has been enacted in the Chinese capital, I cannot say that amongst those who are personally acquainted with the Far East any but the most gloomy view is taken of the situation and everybody is being prepared for the worst. The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," who is described by that journal as a gentleman of distinction with unequalled sources of information, draws a most harrowing picture of what we may hear before many hours have passed. He writes :—"I have no hesitation in stating that crimes—including, I believe, the murder of all the European Ministers and officials—have been committed at Peking, at which, when the facts are known, the whole civilised world will stand aghast. The 'official information,' when it comes, may even include the awful story of outraged English women and tortured children, and the public execution in the streets of Peking of even women and children, a story of frightful atrocity which will shock Europe. In fact, it may be almost taken for granted, that the whole of the foreigners in Peking have been completely wiped out." He would hesitate, he says, to send this were it not that he finds the Chinese officials in Shanghai, who show friendliness to the Europeans, and who have had, to his knowledge, advices from Peking, via Pao-ting-fu, within the previous twenty-four hours, are most anxious that we should understand the Government of China has been entirely superseded by the Boxers. The ordinary Shanghai correspondent of the same journal relates a conversation with the local Taoti Yu in which that dignitary admitted that the case of the Europeans at Peking was utterly hopeless, and, in his opinion, if they were not already massacred, it was only a matter of hours before this fate would reach them. The prevailing gloom has necessarily been heightened by the melancholy confession of helplessness, temporary though it be, of all Christendom before this onslaught of the yellow peril. Even after it was known that Sir Edward Seymour had failed in his attempt to reach Peking and had been driven back to Tientsin, all hope that another expedition might be more successful was not abandoned: gradually, however, it came to be seen that no immediate response could be made to the piteous appeals for help sent by the beleaguered foreigners and more sadness than surprise was caused by news received a day or two ago that the allied commanders found it impossible with their present forces to attempt the relief of the sorely-tried and unhappy prisoners. So concerned are we all about their fate that nobody has given much thought to questions of policy, but there will be great indignation, if it should turn out to be true, that Japan could and would have relieved the Legations but for certain international jealousies. The "Daily Mail," in order to settle this very important point, sent a telegram to its Yokohama correspondent and from him received yesterday the following reply :—"Yes, Japan's strength was ample, but Ministers were excessively cautious, fearing great display force precipitate complications among the Powers." In a further message he says :—"It is, of course, idle to dissimulate the jealousy of Russia, but the real danger is that the circumstances which have brought about such a pitiful state of affairs at Peking will operate again and again in the future, with probably even far more serious consequences, unless some intelligible and intelligent policy is put into operation by the Powers having the greatest interests at stake in China." Mr. Brodrick this afternoon said that the Government of Japan had received an assurance from her Majesty's Government that the prompt despatch by them of a large force to Taku would be welcomed by us. He added :—"No objection has been raised by any European Power to this course. As negotiations are still proceeding, I am not in a position to make any farther statement. Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the exigencies of the situation." Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked if the House was to understand that the request to Japan had been unanimous on the part of the Powers, but he received no reply. Yesterday the Under Foreign Secretary said :—"Her Majesty's Government intimated to the Chinese Minister that the authorities at Peking will be held personally guilty if the members of the European Legation and other foreigners at Peking were killed or suffered injury. The Chinese Minister has been requested to convey this message in such a manner as will ensure its delivery to the authorities at Peking, and its purport will be made known to the Viceroys throughout China." From the form of Mr. Brodrick's observations it is not unreasonable to infer that this intimation to the Chinese Minister has only just been made. A little later her Majesty's Government will be asked why they abstained from conveying this warning until the eleventh or rather the twelfth hour.

THE MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

When the last mail left London the House of Commons was discussing the grave charges brought by Mr. Burdett-Coutts against the alleged breakdown of the arrangements for the treatment of sick patients at the front. Mr. Wyndham had opened the debate with a skilful but by no means convincing defence of the authorities and he was followed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who at very great length repeated the accusations made by him in his letters to the "Times" supplementing them with additional details of a very painful character. For example, he related the case of a man who after being ill, and on milk diet for three weeks, was immediately ordered to rejoin his regiment. As soon as the man got on his horse he tumbled off. He tumbled off five times, and the next day he continued to tumble off, until finally he tumbled off a dead man. At Bloemfontein Station, Mr. Burdett-Coutts saw eight wounded and sick men lying on the platform. They arrived after 15 hours' journey in open trucks at 6 o'clock in the morning, and they lay on the platform until 3-30 in the afternoon with absolutely nobody to attend to them. Four of them were dying. He knelt down, listened to their whispered story, and took their names and regiment numbers. At last the ambulance of the Irish Hospital, happening to come down, took the men into their hospital; and he knew two of the men died there. Incidentally he complained of the employment of convalescent soldiers as nursing orderlies. These men not only were untrained for the duties they were expected to perform, but they were physically incapacitated, and, moreover, it was a cruel thing to send them in their enfeebled condition to breathe the bad air of fever-stricken tents. But Mr. Burdett-Coutts equally objects to the employment of a healthy private soldier as a hospital orderly. He does his best but is without the necessary knowledge or training. Mr. Burdett-Coutts can understand the disapproval some people express to having female nurses in these military hospitals at all; but if any are admitted the number should be sufficient, and not be founded on the old army medical theory that a nurse is not a nurse but simply the superintendent of the men engaged in nursing. Mr. Wyndham had in his speech made a great deal of the fact that we have had no accounts to speak of from the regular war correspondents depicting horrors, such as those Mr. Burdett-Coutts described. Some member ejaculated the words "Press Censor," and Mr. Wyndham, not speaking with his usual caution, rather rashly retorted that letters of correspondents were not subjected to censorship. However that may be, Mr. Burdett-Coutts said he should not envy the position of a correspondent who ventured to do what he (the hon. member) had done. Sir Walter Foster was the next speaker and he created an impression by saying that when hostilities commenced he urged the War Office to send out some independent authority, in the shape of a small commission, to intervene between the military commanders and the medical officers. But his suggestion was ignored with the result that the death-rate amongst the sick patients had been one-half more than would have been the case with proper care and nursing. A vigorous defence of the authorities was made by Sir Howard Vincent who spoke as a recent visitor like

Mr. Burdett-Coutts to South Africa, but unfortunately he is not a very adroit advocate and he did not help the Government very much. In the course of his speech he took Mr. Burdett-Coutts to task for not, when he was at Bloemfontein, seeking an interview with Lord Roberts. "I did," replied Mr. Burdett-Coutts. "I called on Lord Roberts the day after I arrived at Bloemfontein, and I made two other attempts to see him. At Kroonstadt I wrote to his military secretary, Major Cowan, a letter, bringing forward the defects which I had seen, and suggesting remedies. When I got back to Bloemfontein I wrote to the same gentleman another very strong and long letter." Very well, but did Mr. Burdett-Coutts see Surgeon-General Wilson and tell him the state of things? "Over and over again," was the crushing answer. The debate was continued by Sir Charles Dilke, who speaking from apparently special knowledge, committed himself to the view that the "utter breakdown" at the Intombi camp was an even greater scandal than the facts revealed by Mr. Burdett-Coutts. The hon. baronet, indeed, ventured to say that deaths which occurred among the typhoid patients in the Intombi hospital in the latter portion of the siege, were directly due to the robbery of the stores at the commencement of the siege. Subsequently an injudicious speech was made by that fiery little Welsh Radical, Mr. Lloyd-George, who amongst other "nasty" things, said that there was evidently great hurry to get to Pretoria. It was to be captured by a certain day, on which the war was to be declared at an end. He would not say that it had anything to do with the General Election. He would not have made that suggestion but for the fact that no one in the House doubted that the lives of the troops had been sacrificed in Natal and in other places to political exigencies. Mr. Balfour naturally seized hold of this "discreditable speech," as he called it, and not content with trouncing Mr. Lloyd George, proceeded to make a general charge against the Opposition of being actuated in this matter by party feeling. Further he accused them most unjustly, as the Unionist Press admits, of seeking to make an attack on Lord Roberts—an accusation that was strenuously denied by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who treated the question in a non-political spirit but who could not resist the temptation to indulge in one gibe at the expense of the Government. Complaining that Mr. Balfour had not made any definite statement about the proposed inquiry, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said it was obvious that no time should be lost if it was not to be "a sort of South African Committee"—a thrust that was loudly cheered by the Opposition. Last night Mr. Balfour announced to the House the names of those appointed to form the commission, namely, Dr. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Trinity College, Dublin, and Lord Justice Romer; and the terms of reference—"to report on the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African campaign." Later in the evening Mr. Labouchere raised a debate on the question by obtaining leave to move the adjournment of the House. He found fault with the composition of the committee and especially to the doctors being in a majority. His opinion found support on both sides of the House and it is a curious, not to say, unprecedented fact that not a single supporter of the Government got up to say that he considered the commission, as constituted, satisfactory. Both by Conservatives and Liberals Mr. Balfour was recommended to agree to the addition of two laymen. Mr. Balfour eventually consented but with great reluctance, and after making a speech the tone of which is universally condemned. The "Times" goes so far as to say that Mr. Balfour's whole treatment of the question was deplorable and showed that he is completely ignorant of the temper of the public and of the House.

CHINESE BARBARITIES AND RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Many of the telegrams we have been receiving from the Far East during the past week, refer to the horrible manner in which the killed of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's force have been mutilated by the Chinese. It is well-known that all foreign telegrams for the Russian Press are vigorously "censorized" (to employ a useful word for which I think we are indebted to the "Times") and it seems that in the messages transmitted from London by the correspondents of Russian journals all references to these mutilations have been cut out. There are other details excised as well and it sometimes happens that practically the whole of a telegram which may have cost an experienced, intelligent journalist hours and hours to prepare—for remember he must carefully digest every item of news to hand before he can make his selection—is rejected by some stupid official censor. What conceivable objection can there be to the subjects of the great White Czar knowing about the barbarities practised on the dead by the Chinese Boxers and soldiery? Even my friend Dr. John Pollen who, on social and intellectual grounds, finds so much to admire in the Russians, would not, I imagine, defend the system I have described. If I were to ask one of the accomplished gentlemen who represent in London the leading Russian newspapers I should be very much surprised if he could or, at any rate, would suggest a reason for what to us in England with our freedom from censorship, except at the seat of war, seems supremely senseless and irritating. It is no answer to reply as probably a Russian apologist of the system would reply that power thus exercised is conferred by international agreement. No doubt, it is true, but the power is not used in this childish way by governments which can claim to be considered enlightened. A good deal has been written lately by certain organs of public opinion—save the mark!—in Russia as to the feelings of the Chinese people towards that country. They have no grievance, we have been assured, over and over again against Russia; the only "foreign devils" who excite the animosity of the Chinese, whether Boxers or non-Boxers, are those who belong to other Christian Powers, especially England. Can it be that the supression of all particulars about the brutal ferocity of the Chinese on the battlefield is not after all mere stupidity on the part of a paternal Government, but intended to mislead the Russian people as to the real character of the Chinese and to assist the more or less veiled policy hinted at in the newspaper comments I have alluded to?

OLLA PODRIDA.

On the occasion of his "command" visit to Windsor Castle on Saturday the Gaekwar of Baroda had the pleasure of meeting at her Majesty's table the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, the Secretary of State for India, and Lady George Hamilton, and several of the more distinguished of the Court functionaries. His Highness who remained all night, was accompanied by his brother Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar who was presented to the Queen in the evening. I understand that the Gaekwar has not decided how long he will remain in Europe, his movements depending on the state of the health of the Maharanee.

One of the smartest events of the London Season is the annual summer fete of the Ladies' Kennel Association, which was held a few days ago in the delightful gardens of the Royal Botanic Society. As the Princess of Wales was being conducted round the show she caught sight of a lady attired in Oriental costume and accompanied by an Indian gentleman in English dress. Her Royal Highness immediately went up to the two Indian visitors, shook hands with them, and expressed her great pleasure at seeing them again in England. The lady and gentleman thus honoured were Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier who were warmly congratulated by their friends on being the recipients of such a graceful compliment. The incident which attracted a great deal of attention from the large and fashionable assembly affords another illustration of the well-known faculty of the Royal Family for remembering faces. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier are receiving a cordial welcome from their many friends in London. Last Friday night they dined with the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, and on Saturday they were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, at Osterley Park.

Naval officers on the East Indian Station will be sorry to learn that amongst the "severely wounded" of Sir Edward Seymour's force is Captain John R. Jellicoe than whom, I suppose, there is no more gallant and popular officer in her Majesty's service. Captain Jellicoe who now commands the Centurion was one of the staff of the ill-fated Victoria on the occasion of the fearful catastrophe, off Tripoli, just seven years ago. At that time he held the rank of commander and was lying in his berth ill with fever when Sir George Tryon's flagship came into collision with the Camperdown. Although much enfeebled by sickness he rushed on deck in his pyjamas and sprang over-board. A lieutenant also struggling in the waves assisted his sick comrade by putting his arm around Jellicoe, thereby enabling him to get away from the fast sinking ship. Shortly afterwards the gigantic hull turned completely over. Several hundred men were thrown off the deck as the Victoria careened and were sucked down into the hole made in the sea by the disappearing vessel. Curiously enough when picked up Jellicoe seemed to have quite recovered from his fever. His first action after his escape from the jaws of death was to send home to his father the following telegram:—"Jack saved. An awful affair. Thank God." All Captain Jellicoe's friends ashore and afloat will wish him a speedy recovery from his present injuries.

Professor A. F. Murison, of the University College, London, is spoken of as likely to be the Liberal candidate for Banffshire at the General Election. In regard to Indian matters Professor Murison's views are the same as those of the present member, Sir William Wedderburn, and he entertains equally advanced opinions on other questions of politics. I hear that Colonel Mein, formerly of the Marine Battalion, has abandoned his intention of offering himself as a Liberal candidate to some constituency at the General Election.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Major Gen. Sir. Robert Murdoch Smith, R. E Director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art and formerly Director of the Persian Telegraphs; Sir Thomas Farrell; Mr. R. Mallock, ex M.P.; Lieut. Col. Benjamin George Humfrey, late Bombay Staff Corps.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ON THE QUESTION OF COURT FEES.

MR. W. CHAS. LEWIS, the Senior Travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater on Saturday, and made an application against the payment of the above fees. Mr. Lewis, in his application, said:—I wish to draw your attention to the practice prevailing in these courts of levying fees on the application of a complaint made by me before your Worship and the Third Presidency Magistrates. The practice in the Mazagon Courts (before the Second and Fourth Presidency Magistrates) is not to levy any fees for processes issued upon the complaint of Railway servants, while the practice in these courts is different. Here I am required to pay both fees, viz., process as well as stamp fees. Under Section 57 of Act IV of 1877 Presidency Magistrates' Act (the proviso states that the fee shall be remitted when the complaint is made by a public servant, and I am aware that under the Railway Act a railway servant is not a public servant for the purposes of this section. It seems, however, that under Section 20 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870 the Bombay High Court has made a rule which provides that no fee shall be levied on any process issued upon the complaint of a public officer, and it cannot be denied that a railway servant is a public office, "when he prosecutes a party under the Railway Act." If so he could properly claim exemption under this rule and because he is not a public servant as defined in the Penal Code the exemption under Section 57 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act would not apply. I am, however, very respectfully of opinion that a narrow interpretation should not be put on the words "public servant" as used in Section 57 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, but on the contrary they should be read to mean a public officer and thus the apparent conflict that seems to exist between this section and the High Court rule will disappear. In Section 19 of the Court Fees Act (item 17) a complaint of a railway servant is exempted from the court fee and I see no reason why in the same case the process fee should not also be remitted. As this matter is involved in some doubt I have to request that you will be so good as to give some definite instructions on the subject for our future guidance. The magistrate in reply said that as there appeared to be a section in favour of not levying the stamp fee, there was no need for him to pass any order on that point, but with regard to the "process fee" his Worship said I do not see why I should pass any order exempting you from it. Here is an application (holding out one) from the Government Public Prosecutor and he has to pay the fee, why should not you." Mr. Lewis appeared somewhat surprised to hear this, and did not at once answer, but after a brief pause replied there is this difference between the Government Prosecutor and myself. The Government Prosecutor has to rely upon the services of the district police for the service of his processes, while the railway utilised the services of their own police and this ought to be another argument in favour of the exemption."

His Worship then gave verbal instructions to the judicial clerk to see that in future the railway was not to be levied with "process fees" while they use the service of their own police.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Durban, having left that port on the 5th instant, with the following details on board:—Major Bailey, 5th Lancers, Major Mullaly, R. E.; 2nd-Lieut. Gill, W. Riding Regt.; 3 European and 4 Native details, and 76 followers. During the voyage she experienced moderate to strong winds.

RECITAL BY MRS. POWER.

THERE was but a very poor gathering at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday night, when Mrs. Austin Lepver-Power, a well-known elocutionist, gave a dramatic and musical recital. The programme was an attractive one, comprising some of the best scene from Shakespeare and Sheridan, and a number of character sketches of her own composition, together with others taken from Dickens and Clement Scot. It also embraced well-selected musical pieces. The items were so arranged as to bring into play histrionic powers of a very high order. The sleep walking scene in Macbeth, Ophelia's mad scene, and scenes from Romeo and Juliet were rendered most effectively, Mrs. Power displaying her genius for tragedy to the utmost advantage. Her efforts at comic pieces were equally successful and were rewarded with the appreciation which they deserved. The squabble scene between Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, from Sheridan's School for Scandal, the first meeting between Oliver Twist and the Artful Dodger, and the phases of London Life, as pictured by herself, were among the humorous pieces, which were warmly received. The programme appropriately concluded with the singing of some very humorous songs.

NUISANCE AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me the use of your columns to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned a crying nuisance to the residents of Mazagon owing to the roads being kept open for a great length of time as is the case on Dockyard Road and elsewhere. The drainage system which is being introduced into Mazagon is causing the public residents in this locality a great deal of trouble as the roads are blocked, and they have been in that condition for a considerable time. I write these few lines in order that this may catch the eye of those concerned and hope ere long the nuisance complained of will be put a stop to.

Mazagon, July 30. ERODISI.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

THE following appointments have been made for the current Hijra year 1318 at the annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, held on the 14th instant:—President: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabjee; vice-president: Mr. Currimbhai Ibrahim; joint honorary treasurers; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabjee, Mr. Currimbhai Ibrahim and Mr. Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahid; joint honorary secretaries: Mr. Fatehali Shaikhahmed, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; members of the managing committee; Mr. Ahmatbhai Habeebbhai, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabjee, Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Mr. Badruddin A. Kur, Mr. Curseembhai Ibrahim, Mr. Camruddin Amiruddin, Khan Bahadur Daudbhai Musabhai, Mr. Fateh Ali Shaikh Ahmed, Hon'ble Fazalbhai Visram, Mr. Hajee Mohomed Hajee Ismail Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Hajee Abdussattar Hajee Omar, Mr. Hajee Suleman Abdulvahid, K. B. Hakim Mohomed Dayam, Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kaderani, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur Mohomed Husain Hakim, Nawabzadah Nasrullah Khan, Mr. Najmuddin Tayjee, Hon. Rahmatullah M. Sayani, Mr. Rahmatullah Khairaz, Mr. Shaikh Adam Yusufbhai, and Sirdar Hajee Omar Jamal. Auditors: Mr. Jaferbhoy Rahimtulla Kaderani and Mr. Karimbhai Adamjee Peerbhoy.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EUROPEANS IN PEKING,

DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

SCARCITY OF AMMUNITION.

THE situation in China is still extremely serious, and with little hope of improvement. Sir E. Seymour, as we briefly announced last week, returned to Tien-tsin without having reached Peking. The Europeans at the capital have taken refuge at the British Legation, most of the other Legations having been destroyed. The German Minister has been killed. On June 24 the Legation Guards were still successfully defending the rest of the European community, and were even holding a city gate that they had captured. They were, however, running short of ammunition; the Chinese authorities lack the power or the will to protect them; and, worst of all, the Admirals have not sufficient forces at their command to send a fresh relief expedition.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S EXPEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

The following telegram has been received by the Admiralty from Admiral Seymour, sent via Chifu, dated June 29, 10-5 p.m.:—

Have returned Tien-tsin with forces, unable to reach Peking by rail.

On June 13 two attacks on advanced guard made by "Boxers" repulsed with considerable loss to "Boxers," none our side.

June 14 "Boxers" attacked train at Langfang in large numbers with great determination, but were repelled with loss, about 100 killed. Our loss, five Italians. Same afternoon "Boxers" attacked British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements sent back, enemy driven off, 100 killed, two of our sea men wounded. Guards pushed forward Anting, engaged enemy June 13 and 14, inflicting loss 175; no casualties our side.

Extensive destruction of railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, decided June 16 to return Yang-tsun, where proposed to organize advance by river to Peking.

After my departure from Lang-fang, two trains, left to follow on, were attacked June 18 by "Boxers" and Imperial troops from Peking, who lost 400 to 500 killed, our casualties 6 killed and 48 wounded.

These trains joined me Yang-tsun same evening. Railway at Yang-tsun was found entirely demolished and train immovable. Forces short of provisions and hampered with wounded forcing us to withdraw on Tien-tsin, with which there had been no communication for six days and supplies cut off.

June 19.—Wounded and necessaries started by boat, forces marching alongside river. Opposition experienced during whole course of river from nearly every village, rebels when defeated in one village retiring on next and skilfully retarding advanced by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced, often at point of bayonet, in face of galling fire difficult to locate.

June 23.—Made night march arriving at daylight opposite Imperial Armoury above Tien-tsin, where, after friendly advances, treacherous heavy fire opened while men exposed on opposite river bank. Enemy kept in check by rifle fire in front, while position was turned by party of marines and seamen under Major Johnstone, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing a gun.

Germans lower down silenced two guns, then crossed river, capturing them.

Armoury then occupied by combined forces; determined attempts to retake made same and following days unsuccessful. Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of latest pattern. Several guns were mounted for our defence, and shelled Chinese forts lower down.

Having found ammunition and rice, could have held out some days; but being hampered by large number of wounded, sent to Tien-tsin to ask for relieving force, which arrived morning of June 25.

Armoury was evacuated, and forces arrived Tien-tsin June 26. On leaving armoury destroyed it by fire.

Casualties to date:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
British	27	97
American	4	25
French	1	10
German	12	62
Italian	5	8
Japanese	2	3
Austrian	1	1
Russian	10	27

Details follow.

The Foreign Office has received the following telegram from the British Consul at Tien-tsin via Chifu, June 29:—

Admiral Seymour and his force reached Tien-tsin on June 26, together with the force which had gone to his relief.

The following casualties had occurred among the British troops:—Captain Beyts killed, seven officers wounded; 24 men killed and 91 wounded.

The returns from the foreign detachment are not yet complete.

A foreign resident at Tien-tsin has received a message through the Customs Taotai there that the Legations are still in Peking.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Colonel Dorward, dated Chifu, June 30, 1-15 p.m.:—

Arsenal north-east of Tien-tsin captured in the morning of June 27 by combined forces.

British troops engaged were—Naval Brigade and Chinese Regiment; all remained in reserve.

Naval Brigade four killed in action, 15 wounded, including two officers. Chinese Regiment no casualties.

Latter checked counter-attack by Boxers on left flank with heavy loss to enemy.

The following telegram has been received by the Admiralty from Admiral Bruce, sent via Chifu, June 30, 2-10 p.m.:—

The conduct of Commander Stewart, Algerine, and Commander Lans, Iltis (German), at bombardment Ta-ku forts was magnificent and elicited admiration of allied ships.

River route to Tien-tsin, 51 miles from Ta-ku, now open. Railhead now nine miles from Tientsin and road inward not (now ?) quite safe.

Communication with Commander-in-Chief, Tientsin, difficult. Force with Cradock had to fight way into Tien-tsin. Cradock also commander storming party previously forts at Ta-ku.

Fort, which commanded river 13 miles above Ta-ku, was found deserted by Lieutenant and Commander Keyes and blown up by him, leaving passage up the river free.

Keyes reports to-day arsenal Tien-tsin captured June 27. Naval Brigade losses:—Five men killed, Lieutenant Colomb, Endymion, slightly wounded, Gunner May and 21 men wounded. No further details.

Warrender quite well, doing very good work taking charge of all our forces on river and along lines of communication.

Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, Governor-General of Port Arthur and Leao-tong Province, Commander-in-Chief of all Russian forces in the East, has just arrived on his way to Tient-sin, taking supreme command of Russian forces.

Captain Jellicoe, shot through lung, doing very well.

Forces landed to date:—

	Officers.	Men.
Germany	44	1,300
British	184	1,100
Austria	12	127
America	20	329
France	17	387
Italy	7	131
Japan	119	2,709
Russia	117	5,817
Total ...	521	13,500

with 53 field guns, 36 machine guns.

No details yet of killed and wounded with Commander-in-Chief.

Tien-tsin, June 23.

Admiral Seymour's force returned to Tien-tsin today, having been absolutely cut off from all communication from the 13th till the day before yesterday, when a Chinese servant was induced to take a message into Tien-tsin.

Our last train got through on the 13th, and none was despatched from headquarters till the 15th, when the line was found to have been cut between Lo-fa and Yang-tsun.

The train was therefore compelled to return to Lang fang. It proceeded again on the following day with working parties to repair the damage to the line, which was found to be considerable.

A party of 50 bluejackets from her Majesty's cruiser Aurora were sent from Lang-fang in the direction of An-ting-e. They were attacked by a large force of "Boxers," who made desperate attempts to rush them, but were repulsed with a loss of about 150. Our loss was *nil*.

On the same afternoon an American patrol was attacked by a body of 250 'Boxers", but these also were driven off, with a loss of six killed and many wounded.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th a desperate attempt was made by a large force of Chinese to rush the headquarters train at Lang-fang Station.

The enemy advanced with fanatic courage to within 20 yards of the locomotive in face of a tremendous rifle and Maxim fire, and were repulsed with a loss about 200 killed and many more wounded. Our loss was five Italians, who formed a portion of a picket which was rushed by the enemy. The killed were shockingly mutilated.

On the same afternoon a determined attack was made with the intention of capturing Lo-fa station, which was garrisoned by 60 men from her Majesty's cruiser Endymion, commanded by Lieutenant Colomb.

The enemy brought into action four small iron guns firing pieces of old iron.

Immediately on receipt of the news that Lo-fa was being attacked a train was sent from Lang-fang to the assistance of the garrison, but the enemy had been checked and had begun to retreat before its arrival with a loss of about 80 killed and many wounded. They also lost two guns. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

This day's proceedings appear to have been in the nature of a simultaneous and organized attack along the whole line.

Our communications with Tien-tsin were cut, and an immense amount of damage was done to the railway. The bridges and the Yang-tsun station buildings were all completely destroyed, and General Nieh's troops were withdrawn.

On the 15th headquarters returned from Langfang to Yang-tsun and strenuous endeavours were made to repair the line sufficiently to enable communication with Tien-tsin to be reopened.

A courier who arrived from Peking brought news that the Government was apparently falling to pieces, that a state of complete anarchy prevailed, and that grave fears were entertained that the "Boxers" and Chinese troops would attack the foreign Legations.

On the morning of the 18th a force of 200 Marines were sent to Yang-tsun City to endeavour to open friendly relations with the inhabitants for the purpose of procuring food for the column engaged in repairing the railway.

This was accomplished with some difficulty, a small quantity of supplies being obtained. The force reported, however, that the people appeared none too friendly.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large force attacked the trains at Lang-fang. They were at first believed to be only "Boxers," but the force which moved out to meet them discovered that they were a body numbering about 5,000 and consisting for the most part of Tung-fuh-siang's Imperial troops.

After two hours' hard fighting the attack was repulsed, the enemy sustaining a loss of between 400 and 500, while the loss on our side was 58 killed and wounded.

A council of war was held in the evening, and as there had been no communication with Tient-sin for five days and there was no apparent possibility of renewing food and ammunition supplies, which were running alarmingly short, it was decided to abandon the trains, obtain boats for the transport of the wounded, and move down the river to Tientsin.

The greater part of the 19th was spent in making preparations for this move, and late in the afternoon the column began its march along the right bank of the river.

It bivouacked three miles from Yang-tsun and resumed the march early on the morning of the 20th. It proceeded without incident till five miles from Yang-tsun, when it was found that the enemy were strongly posted in a village in front of the force.

The enemy were driven out of the village by the troops, and from that time the fighting was continuous along the whole route, every inch of the ground being stubbornly disputed by the Chinese, who clung to all available cover with the greatest tenacity.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd the passage of the column was disputed by Chinese troops garrisoning a large military store five miles above Tient-sin. They poured a fierce rifle and field-gun fire into the right flank of the column while it was marching along the opposite bank of the river.

The British Marines, commanded by Major Johnstone, crossed the river a little higher up, and, passing through the village, deployed to the left of the enemy's positions and carried their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet in magnificent style. They were splendidly supported by the Germans, who landed lower down and captured six guns, which they promptly turned against the flying enemy.

The latter completely evacuated the place, which on examination was found to be extremely well provided with all possible sorts of warlike stores. There were many Krupp guns, a number of Maxims thousands of the most modern rifles and tons of ammunition, both for guns and small arms.

In the afternoon the enemy returned to the attack in great force and made a determined attempt to recapture their lost positions. After two hours' desparate fighting they again retired with heavy loss.

The column was not attacked again, the enemy confining their efforts to shelling and long range rifle fire.

In the course of the attack Commander Buchholtz, of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta, was killed.

The shelling was kept up all night, but did no damage.

On the morning of the 23rd it was found that the enemy had obtained entrance to a portion of the barracks at the rear. They were driven out by the marines with some loss. On our side Captain Beyts and several men were killed.

In the course of the night a party of marines, guided by Mr. Currie, attempted to get through to Tien-tsin, but were compelled to return, having lost four killed and two wounded.

The enemy showed no sign of attacking during the day, though they shelled the column intermittently.

The force worked hard mounting the guns found in the arsenal and putting the place into a proper state of defence. At night they fired rockets, which were answered by the Tien-tsin garrison.

On the morning of the 25th firing was heard in the direction of Tien-tsin, and it was soon reported to Admiral Seymour that a relieving column was in sight and that the enemy were retiring before its advance.

Before 9 o'clock we were in touch with the relief column, which consisted of a force of some 2,000 men of various nationalities.

After consultation it was decided to remain where we were until this morning, meanwhile destroying all guns and munitions as far as possible.

When this was done the combined columns evacuated the works and crossed the river.

The retirement to Tien-tsin began at 3 o'clock in the morning and was carried out without incident, the whole force arriving here at 10.

The loss sustained by the expeditionary force up to June 25 is as follows:—Four officers killed, seven wounded; 56 men killed, 190 wounded; ten horses killed, 22 wounded.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

RELIEF ABANDONED BY THE ADMIRALS.

The Foreign Office announces that the Viceroy of Nanking has telegraphed to the Acting British Consul-General at Shanghai that he received on the 25th ult., the following Imperial Rescript:—

Foreign Legations in Peking continue as usual to receive every protection from the Imperial Government.

The Admiralty states that the Rear-Admiral, telegraphing from Ta-ku at 4 p.m. on June 30, says:—

German Admiral reports that Chinese runner, three days from Peking, arrived Tien-tsin yesterday and brought despatches to say all Europeans in great distress. German Minister has been murdered by Chinese regular troops.

The Admiralty states that the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, telegraphing from Tien-tsin on June 30, reports:—

Chinese couriers arrived from Peking with short message dated June 24, stating that all Legations except British, French, German, and part of Russian destroyed.

Europeans gathered in British Legation, have provisions, but ammunition scarce.

One gate of city near Legation held by Europeans with guns captured from Chinese.

Five of Marine guard killed and one officer wounded. None much sickness at present.

Chinese inundated country near here yesterday from the Grand Canal object probably for defence of city to the south. No injury to us.

General health good.

Berlin, July 2.

The following telegram was received by the Foreign Office this morning from the German Consul at Chifu:—

"Our Minister in Peking murdered on June 18."

A telegram has also been received from the German Consul at Tien-tsin. He reports:—

"The following message, signed 'Robert Hart,' has just been brought here by a Chinese messenger:—Herr von Bergen (Second Secretary of the German Legation) to the commander of the European troops. The foreign colony is besieged in the Legations. The situation is desperate. Make haste. Four o'clock Sunday afternoon."

"A messenger, who says he has been sent from Peking by a missionary, has just reported that the Minister von Ketteler has been murdered on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen, that the majority of the Legations have been burnt down, and that the European guards were short of ammunition."

The date of the message signed by Sir R. Hart would appear to be Sunday, June 24.

The following telegram has been received here from Vice-Admiral Beudemann, Commander of the German cruiser squadron, dated Ta-ku, June 30:—

"I have received a letter from the German Legation in Peking stating that the Legation is besieged, that supplies are running short, and that the position of affairs is desperate.

"I learn from the bearer of the letter that on June 18, the German Minister, while proceeding from the Legation to the Chinese Government Buildings without a military escort, was attacked by Chinese troops. He was wounded in four places and died in the Government Buildings. The interpreter, who was also wounded, escaped to the Legation.

"On June 25 the German, French, and British Legations alone had not been destroyed. They were at that time occupied by troops, the commander of the foreign guards and the foreigners being in the British Legation.

"The Chinese quarter of Peking has been burnt down. About 30,000 Chinese troops are outside the city and the Empress Dowager has fled from the capital.

"The situation here is most serious as large bodies of Chinese troops are reported to be marching on Tien-tsin."

Berlin, July 4.

The German Consul at Chifu telegraphed yesterday:—

"In Peking General Tung-fuh-siang and Prince Tuan are said to have usurped supreme power, to have adopted the cry 'Destruction to all foreigners,' and to be in open conflict with the Empress and Prince Ching. The Governor of Shan-tung is at the head of 8,000 men in Tsi-nang with the alleged object of warding off a German attack from (the German base of) Tsin-tau. Three thousand men of his own corps and 10,000 provincial troops are on the borders of the province of Chi-li. The Governor for the present maintains the attitude of awaiting events and is in constant communication with the Governors of (? South) and Central China.

Shanghai, June 27.

From a trustworthy source in close touch with the Nanking Viceroy's Yamen I have received the following information relative to affairs in Peking since the last direct news. Internal and other evidence points to the probability of the general correctness of the statement which obtains full credence from the highest Chinese officials in this province.

It is stated that the Viceroy Liu has received by telegraph from Yuan Shih-kai an edict, dated Peking June 20, by special urgent courier wherein the Throne, after referring to the difficulty of solving the problem of the anti-foreign movement and the gloomy outlook for the future bids the Viceroy protect his own borders while doing his best to help Peking in this crisis.

Well-informed Chinese regard the document as valedictory, and are thereby convinced of the truth of the earlier report that the Empress Dowager and the Emperor have fled westward and that Prince Tuan having assumed the control of the Government, has placed his son, the heir-designate, on the Throne.

It is further stated that Li Hung Chang has received a message from Yung Lu, dated Peking, June 21, bidding him ignore any decrees issued thereafter. Li Hung Chang communicated this to the Viceroys of Nanking and Wu-chang, who have since combined in a joint policy of independence of Peking at the present crisis.

Finally, General Tung-fuh-siang, commander of the Mahomedan levies, is said to be contemplating independent action with or without Prince Tuan, while Yung Lu, who is still commander-in-chief, is opposing his anti-foreign policy and endeavouring to obtain combined action on the part of the Viceroys and Yuan Shih-kai, whose troops are a considerable factor.

No explanation is offered of the fact that while the Chinese and Manchu leaders are able to communicate with Peking, and although reassuring intimations are given by Yuan Shih-kai as to the safety of the foreign residents in the capital, no direct news from the latter has been received since June 14.

June 29.

The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hu-ki Island, 35 miles north of Chifu. Messrs. Jardine are sending assistance to her.

June 30.

A private telegram from Niu-chwang yesterday says that no trouble is expected there, and that business is progressing favourably.

July 1.

Sheng has received to-day by special courier service from Peking via Pao-ting-fu an urgent message from Yung Lu, dated June 26, directing him to urge on a speedy advance of the foreign troops and stating that the position in Peking is critical and that the soldiery are rioting in the streets. The Emperor, the Tsung-li-Yamen, Prince Ching, and himself are powerless to control events.

Sheng, in an interview with the British Consul generally confirmed the information in a message of Friday stating that Prince Tuan was dictating a violent anti-foreign policy assisted by 15,000 troops under Tung-fuh-siang in Peking, those under Nieh at Tien-tsin, and the "Boxers." The Viceroy Yu Lu is believed to be supporting Prince Tuan. Yuan Shih-kai is an unknown factor, but is expected to follow the lead of the southern Viceroys.

Sheng regards the position in the north as extremely serious.

Telegrams from Tsin-tau yesterday report a serious attack on German railway engineers in the neighbourhood of Kau-mi. The Europeans escaped, but many Chinese were killed and property was destroyed.

The memorial church at Yeh-chau-fu has been burnt, and the missionaries at Tsi-ning have been ordered to leave by the Mandarins.

It is further stated the Yuan Shih-kai, Governor of Shan-tung, has refused to permit German troops to go to Wei-hsien to assist the American mission.

Later.

Official information received confirms the news that the German Minister was murdered by native troops on June 18. The Nanking Viceroy yesterday telegraphed to Sheng an assurance that the Legations were all well on the 25th. This is confirmed in a sense, by information which I have received from a military correspondent at Tien-tsin, writing on the 26th, to the effect that a runner, who arrived there on the 24th, stated that the British Legation was the refuge of all the Europeans, and was holding out. It had refused to accept a Chinese escort and leave the capital, holding the Tsung-li Yamen responsible for its safety.

From the same source I am informed that Admiral Seymour advanced within 25 miles of Peking and was there opposed by Tung-fuh-siang's troops and obliged to retire, fighting his way and short of food and water. He awaited relief at the Hugu Arsenal, which he had captured, together with a large quantity of guns and ammunition.

Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer Fame destroyed Hsin-cheng Fort on the Pei-ho River on the 26th. A road from Taku to Tien-tsin is now clear, the villages being vacated. The advance is hampered by the lack of transport and cavalry. The Japanese are still massing troops at Taku. Copies of alleged edicts were received by local officials yesterday, presumably emanating from Prince Tuan, urging the expulsion and extermination of foreigners. It is increasingly evident that the position in and around the capital is one of internecine war, the allegiance of the native troops being divided between the parties of Yung Lu and Prince Tuan the latter's greatly preponderating.

Here among the natives the panic is subsiding. The Nanking Viceroy has issued orders to the local officials to cease military preparations at Wu-sung and elsewhere with good effect. Great credit is due to the personal influence and efforts of the Consul General, Mr. Warren.

The Chinese telegraph service is increasingly defective. Ordinary messages from Chifu to Shanghai lately were five days late, and the post two. It is urgently necessary that the Government should conclude an arrangement on the terms proposed by the Joint Cables Company for an immediate extension of the British cable from Shanghai to Ta-ku. The need both now and hereafter is imperative. The subsidy would be only a trifling consideration.

July 2.

An edict issued in Peking on June 25 amounts to an open challenge to the Powers. It practically declares war against all foreigners and it commands the provinces to enrol "Boxers" and the troops to assist in the expulsion of the foreigners. The obvious intention of the party which has seized the supreme power in Peking is to extend to the utmost the area of anti-foreign operations.

The effect of this and similar edicts must be considerable in spite of the openly-avowed policy of the southern Viceroys and their joint declaration with the representatives of foreign Powers that warlike operations are confined to the north.

The gravity of the situation, as recognized by Chinese officials, lies not only in the immediate danger to foreigners in Peking, but in the prospect of future widespread devastation by uncontrolled Kan-su and other troops.

The British Consul, in reply to a telegraphic message for advice sent to Yuan Shih-kai, has received his assurance that he will co-operate in the policy of the Viceroy Liu. It is urgently necessary that the latter should be supported by the presence of a powerful force in Nanking and the lower Yang-tsze sufficient to restrain officials with reactionary sympathies and to prevent the spread of panic and anarchy, of which the elements are always present among the Chinese.

July 3

The Consuls have received telegrams dated Chifu, July 1, communicating a message received by courier from Sir Robert Hart to the effect that the British Legation was under heavy rifle fire and the situation was desperate.

Later.

The British Consul at Tien-tsin telegraphs that the date of the latest news from Peking given in my last message was June 25.

A telegram received from Kai-fong-fu states that the Peking Syndicate engineer Jameson and the members of the Canadian mission are leaving for Hang-yung on the Han river. They number in all 15 adults, and the Consul is requesting the Viceroy Chang to send an escort to meet the party.

The southern Viceroys have decided to issue a proclamation declaring temporary autonomy pending the restoration of recognized authority in the capital.

10 p.m.

The following information has been communicated to me to-night from a trustworthy quarter, brought by a special courier who left Peking on the 27th ult., and has arrived in Shan-tung. He states that "Boxers" and troops to the number of about 15,000 attacked the Legations on that day, but were repulsed with loss.

He further reports that only one gate of the Inner Palace is open daily for a few hours, that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager are there with their personal attendants, all members of the "Boxers" society. The Imperial Princes have erected an altar within the Palace, where 'Boxer' rites are performed.

My informant, who is a particularly well-informed official, considers that these statements may be relied on.

Shanghai, July 4.

It is stated on good authority that three Chinese who were in the service of foreigners in Peking have escaped from the capital. They report that all the foreigners, to the numbers of 1,000 including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff, and women and children, held out in the British Legation until the ammunition and food were exhausted. The Legation was burned and all the foreigners were killed. They also state that a report was current that the Emperor Kwang-Hsu and the Dowager Empress had been poisoned.

FIGHTING AT

expedition consisting of volunteers from the army with the strength of a brigade shall be mobilized. His Majesty also ordered that the first division of the first squadron of the navy shall be put in commission so that it may be able to leave Wilhelmshaven for China in a few days. The division, which will be under the command of Admiral Hoffmann, consists of the four battleships Kurfurst, Friedrich Wilhelm, Brandenburg, Weissenburg, and Worth, together with the small cruiser Hela. Each of the battleships has a crew of 527 men, while the Hela carries 178 men.—*Times*.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

GALLANTRY OF THE ALLIES.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Chefoo, June 28 (via Shanghai).

Owing to the interruption of the Chinese land lines I am compelled to forward this dispatch by steamer to Shanghai.

On the 22nd inst. Maj. Waller's battalion of 130 United States Marines joined the British Naval Brigade under Commander Craddock, and the combined forces encamped eight miles from Tientsin. On the same day the Anglo-American forces were reinforced by Russian, German, and Italian troops, bringing up their total strength to 3,500 men.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 23rd the allied forces marched in two strong columns upon Tientsin. Maj. Waller's marines moved in company of part of the British Naval Brigade, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers formed the firing line, of the first column which marched by way of the river bank.

The second column was composed of Russians, Germans, and Italians, and it took the same route over which the American and Russian marines attempted, unsuccessfully, to enter Tientsin on the 21st.

The Russians were the first to come in contact with the enemy, and quickly becoming hotly engaged were reinforced by American Marines on the firing line.

As Waller's men rushed eagerly to the front a mine was exploded underneath them, but fortunately it had been badly laid, and beyond a few men being bruised little harm was done.

The Russians having driven back the enemy, the American Marines rejoined the British force, and took part with them in a gallant attack upon the Military College, which was carried by assault.

As the Englishmen and Americans moved rapidly against this part of the enemy's positions, they were exposed to a heavy flank fire, in the course of which the former lost two men killed and three wounded, while the Americans had one man killed and two wounded.

After the Military College had been captured, the Allied forces attacked the villages near the walled city, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. At one o'clock in the afernoon the Allied forces entered Tientsin.

The European troops there were found to be all well with plenty of ammunition.

The following day it was ascertained that Admiral Seymour, with the Allied force, which had vainly attempted to relieve Peking, was in an entrenched camp eight miles north of Tientsin, and hard pressed by the Chinese troops and Boxers, by whom, in fact, the force was entirely surrounded.

Preparations were at once commenced for their succour. On the morning of the 27th a large relief force started from Tient-in, and at seven o'clock the same night succeeded in reaching the beleaguered expedition and in driving off the Chinese.

Seymour's force had been continuously shelled by the enemy for several days previous to their rescue. They lost between 50 and 60 killed and about 200 wounded. They were additionally encumbered by a large number of sick men.

The American Consul here has received information that the American force which was besieged in Tientsin consisted of 2) Marines and 20 sailors of the "Monocacy," under Lieut. Irwin and Naval Cadet Pattingill. They lost one man killed and one man wounded. He has also reason to believe that the Marines from the cruiser "Newark" and the battleship "Oregon" sent to Peking are with Admiral Seymour.—Central News.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ACQUITTAL OF SIPIDO.

A DISGRACEFUL SPEECH.

WRITING on July 5th, the Brussells' correspondent of the *Globe*, says:—Sipido and his accomplices are free. Law-abiding citizens are amazed, and the Maison du Peuple, the headquarters of the Socialists and Anarchists of the city, is riotous with rejoicings tonight. It was nearly seven o'clock before we received the verdict of the jury. The three accomplices were acquitted at once, but there was some hesitation about Sipido. The prosecuting counsel fought hard for a conviction, but unavailingly. The Anglo-phobes have had a regular field-day; their orators have made inflammatory and insulting speeches, and the four young ruffians who did their best—a poor best though it was—to assassinate the heir to the throne of a friendly Power have been alternately glorified as heroes, and held up to the world as simple-minded, exemplary youths, too gentle to hurt a fly. They merely fire off loaded revolvers as a harmless bit of fun. International politics were freely introduced into the affair to-day. Maitre Spaak, without any disguise, contended that the whole business was the outcome of the Transvaal war. "You will remember, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "the profound emotion caused by the news of the war against the Boers, and the anguish of hearts that it caused. You have seen the mighty English nation seeking to crush two little Republics. Far away from the scene of this atrocious war was a family of honest working people, with nine children. One of these children—the one before you—was gentle-industrious, active, generous, good; he had great feeling, perhaps too much feeling, and his goodness of heart, his youth, and his extreme sensitiveness moved him to action. He read all the journals which spoke of the war. He cut out the articles from the 'Soir' and the 'National,' and kept them. Here is one, entitled 'English Atrocities!'" and the avocat read it at length. "Who, then, has provoked this crime?" he continued. "It is public opinion, it is the Press the entire world. The boy's indignation carried him away, and he cried: I wish to kill the assassin of the Boers!' One evening someone said 'The Prince of of Wales ought to be shot.' What matter who said it; the boy's heart made answer, and he proudly exclaimed, 'It is I, Sipido, who will do it! I will kill an assassin, who, far away in the Transvaal, has killed thousands of others.'"

This was the tone of the whole speech; unchecked by the court, insults were hurled at England, the English Court, and the English people. What did it avail that the Avocat-General had recalled all the benefits that Belgium owed to England? "You, gentlemen of the jury, who are acquainted with our history," he said, "will remember, notwithstanding any sympathy you may have for the little Boer nation, that it is to England we, as a country, owe our Independence, and you know well, that a revolutionary act, such as this of Sipido's, has received the reprobation of the whole world, and even the people of the Transvaal would have been the first to condemn it."

Maitre Royer, the well-known Socialist, had the last word. He laughed at the idea of the Prince of Wales ever having been in danger. "We are here for justice," he exclaimed, "and Justice is a greater lady than Royalty! These children were only having a lark, and you must acquit them of any evil intent." That was the gist of his arguments, and the jury adopted that view. Twelve questions have been put to them by the President.

After an hour's deliberation they returned into Court and gave their verdict that Sipido had acted without "premeditation or discernment," and that the three co-accused were not his accomplices. Meert, Meire, and Peuchot were at once released. The Avocat-General maintained that Sipido should be kept in confinement until he was 21 years of age but Maitres Spaax and Royer argued that the effect of the verdict was an immediate acquittal, and the Court decided in their favor. The great unwashed went mad with delight, and it is certain that the result of the trial will be trouble to the police. The recent success of the Socialists at the elections, and the freedom given them at their meetings, will embolden them to fresh endeavours. The cafe of the Maison du Peuple, so often mentioned in the course of the proceedings, is a splendidly laid out and brilliantly-lighted building in the heart of the city. Its main room is over fifty feet square, and here the workmen assemble every night; all round are shops selling cheap clothing and food; while upstairs there are about a dozen rooms, where the members of the various leagues hold their meetings. The refusal of the jury to strengthen the hands of the Law in its endeavours to hold the inflammable social elements in check will assuredly bring danger to the community. On all sides the insult to England is recognised, and the verdict is condemned by the better-class Belgians wherever it is discussed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3*s*. 6*d*. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL COLVILE ORDERED HOME.

CLERY IN TOUCH WITH IAN HAMILTON.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' SUCCESSFUL TACTICS

(Compiled from the mail paper of June 30, to July 6.)

THE news from South Africa this week chiefly concerns the movements for surrounding the Free Staters under De Wet, ex-President Steyn and other commandants. On the east Ian Hamilton and Clery are cutting off the burghers from communication with the Transvaalers; on the west Clements and Rundle are steadily pushing forward, while Hunter at Frankfort threatens the heart of the country as yet not conquered by the British arms.

General Colvile has been ordered home.

FIGHTING THE FREE STATERS.

GENERAL CLEMENTS HOTLY ENGAGED.

Near Tromnel, June 29.—General Clements's flying column, which left Senekal yesterday with sealed orders, encountered the enemy about five miles on the Lindley road. The engagement was a hot on. Clements has reported all safe. The enemy persist in using farmhouses as forts. The burning of farms is only resorted to when other plans fail to put a stope to Boer treachery.—Reuter.

HUNTER AND MACDONALD AT FRANKFORT.

The War Office on Tuesday issued the following despatches from Roberts:—

Pretoria, July 2,10 a.m.—Hunter's Division has crossed the Vaa, and should be at Frankfort to-day, where it will be joined by MacDonald's Brigade from Hilbron. Buller's leading brigade has left Standerton for Greylingstad.

July 3,10.5 a.m.—Hunter reached Frankfort on the 1st without opposition, and MackDonald joined him there yesterday. They found two men of the Seaforths and 18 Derby Militias in hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers.

CLERY OCCUPIES GREYLINGSTAD

Sir, Redvers Buller telegraphs to the War Office on Tuesday as follows:—

Standerton, July 3,12.55 p.m.—Clery occupid Greylingstad last night without opposition, but met with a good deal of sniping; four or five casualties.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR STANDERTON.

HOLLANDER OFFICIALS EXPELLED.

Standerton, Thursday, 6,30 p.m.—It is reported that a commando, 600 strong, of Boers from the Orange River Colony has appeared at Delanges Drift on the Klip River, between Standerton and Vrede. A force has been sent to reconnoitre.

Portions of no fewer than fourteen locomotives have been found hidden away by the Hollander railway officials here. Many of the engines captured are already in working order. A few of the chief railway officials here are being detained as prisoners of war on charges of having wilfully damaged the railway line, especially the viaduct here, and rolling stock. They will be tried. The remainder of the railway officials are being deported to Holland. The residents here tell me they are heavy losers through the Boer military authorities, who commandeered their goods and horses during the war, and never paid for them. One firm alone lost nearly four thousand pounds.

The first number of the "Vrede Chronicle" has been issued. The editor claims that Vrede should be the new capital of the Orange River Colony and makes that the strongest place in his platform.—Central News.

Standerton, June 28.—The Hollanders with their families are being sent out of the country though eight have been retained on charges of being connected with the destruction of the railway and the blowing up of the bridge.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

FIGHT NEAR AMERSFOORT.

THE BOERS IN A STRONG POSITION.

Standerton, Monday, 10.55 a.m.—Last Friday Brigadier General Talbot Coke with the 10th Brigade made a reconnaissance in the direction of Amersfoot where a commando of Boers had been reported. He found about two thousand of the enemy entrenched in a strong position. They had guns with them. General Coke shelled them, compelling them to return our fire and disclose their strength. Having accomplished this our men were ordered to fall back. The Boers did not leave their lines to follow. Our losses two killed and six wounded.—Central News.

CLERY ADVANCES.

Wessel's Farm, June 30.—General Clery, with the 4th Brigade and details of artillery and cavalry, arrived on Saturday at this place, which is nine miles distant from Standerton. This movement will complete the hemming in of De Wet. The railway remains intact so far.—Reuter. Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs as follows from Standerton under Sunday's date:—

General Talbot Coke, with 10th Brigade, made reconnaissance on June 29 towards Amersfort. He found 2,000 of the enemy there, with guns, occupying a strong position. Having shelled them, he retired, and was not followed up by enemy. His casualties were two men killed and six men wounded.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

LORD ROBERTS FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, July 2.—Both here and at Johannesburg several families of men fighting against us are being fed. Some of them are in a state of destitution. At Heilbron, where food supplies ran out, groceries, meat, etc., are distributed to the inhabitants under the supervision of a relief committee. Arrangements are being made for distributing oats for seed purposes to such farmers as actually require them and are unable to procure them otherwise.

RUNDLE'S WARNING TO BOER FARMERS

Camp near Senekal (via Winburg), July 2, 4.50 a.m.—GeneralRundle has issued a notice in connection with the various small armed parties of Boers who are patrolling the country, hiding in the hills by day and taking shelter in the farm buildings by night. He warns the occupants of the latter to discontinue harbouring such parties, and to give information of their presence when on the farms or their whereabouts when in the neighbourhood. Non-compliance with these orders will render the farmers liable to the confiscation of their property or cancellation of the receipts given them for goods requisitioned by the military authorities. No payment whatsoever will be made for the goods, or, as an alternative, a fine will be inflicted of not less than two shillings and six pence per morgen on the property. This notice should have a wholesome effect. The Boers have been very active in disturbing these districts, and some such treatment of their aiders and abettors has long been necessary. A large convoy from Windburg arrived to-day without trouble from the Boers.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

LEADER OF AFRIKANDER BOND CAPTURED

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria on Tuesday, says:—

Methuen reports from Paarde Kraal, on the Heilbron-Kroonstad road, he captured the commander of De Wet's scouts and two others prisoners, also Andries Wessels, head of theAfrikander Bond.

SPIES IN PRETORIA.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS—BOTHA FALLING BACK.

Pretoria, Monday, 8,15 p.m.—Great excitement has been caused here by the stringent measures adopted by Lord Roberts to prevent important military secrets being conveyed to the Boer General. The town has for some time been full of spies, who are in communication with the enemy, and who are giving out ridiculous rumours to the populace. The residents have been informed in good faith that Boath's army intends attackingPretoria in force,and that the Boer leader is to receive assistance from a large number of burghers inside the town who had intimated their surrender to the British. Elaborate precautions, however, are being taken against such a contingency. The guards around the town have been substantially increased. Aliens who have become burghers in the Transvaal since the commencement of hostilities and also a large number of suspect are in the meantime being escorted across the border.

Numbers have already left, and others are to follow shortly. Botha's army appears to have fallen back from the strong positions occupied by them to the north east of Pretoria, and it is thought that the Boer General has been forced to this movement owing to the approach of General Buller's troops, which threaten the Boer rear. Armoured trains now daily patrol the lines in different directions from the town. The country round Pretoria is particularly well adapted for such work. The enemy however kept out of sight. The more peaceably inclined residents in the town seem to have thoroughly settled down to business and appear completely resigned to the new condition of things. Some of the Boer women still cherish very bitter feelings towards the British and openly flaunt the Transvaal colours before the troops. A number confine their wrath especially to the British officers, to whom they make most insulting remarks in Dutch. Great and patient consideration is being shown these people, and every effort is made on all sides to bring the Dutch to a more conciliatory frame of mind. Many of the Boers, however, entertain the firm belief that they will regain their independence.—Central News.

GENERAL COLVILE ORDERED HOME.

A COMMAND FOR HECTOR MACDONALD?

General Sir HenryColvile,lately in command of the Ninth Division left Pretoria on Saturday having been ordered to return to England. His staff remains at Pretoria. In some quarters it is believed that General Hector Macdonald will succeed to the command of the Ninth Division.

DEPARTURE OF HOLLANDERS FOR EUROPE.

Standerton, Monday Night.—The staff of Hollanders employed on the Netherlands Railway left here to-day with their families on their way to Europe. There were in all about a hundred men, and during their progress from the gaol to the railway station some of them were carrying children and others bundles. They were accompanied by a guard with fixed bayonets. While on the march the Hollanders sang the Volksleid (the Transvaal National Anthem) and other patriotic songs, and at intervals they burst into cheers. The women and the elder children to the number of about a hundred, followed on foot without a military guard and a baggage waggon brought up the rear. On their arrival at the temporary railway station the women and children were allowed full liberty to intermingle with the prisones until the arrival of the train, which consisted of the ordinary passenger carriages. During the entrainment some affecting farewells were witnessed between the Hollanders and their relatives they were leaving at Standerton. Several of the men wore rosettes made up of the Transvaal colours.

Among the party entrained were five Boer prisoners of war, who marched to the train separately sflent and downcast. Two guards with fixed bayonets were put into each of the compartments occupied by the men. As the train steamed away from the station the Hollanders again sang the Volksleid, and this was followed by rousin cheers. One of the men shouted, "We will be back again in Transvaal within three months." The small knot of friends and relatives left behind wept as the train departed.

All the arrangements for the deportation were executed with marked consideration for the feelings of the Hollanders. A considerable crowd assembled and witnessed the departure, during which their behaviour was most respectful.—Central News.

COMMANDANT DE WET'S OPERATIONS.

SEVERE BRITISH LOSSES.

The following message from Lord Roberts was received at the War Office on Friday:—

Pretoria, June 29, 12.55 p.m.—Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on 26th with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on same day. After a heavy rearguard action, convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties—killed ten men, wounded four officers and about fifty men. The fight reported in my telegram of yesterday was under Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, not Dreiper as therein stated. General Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties in the two columns—three killed, twenty-three wounded.

The day previous, near Ficksburg, boys Brigade action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were—killed, two officers; wounded, fur men; missing, one man. Methuen found yesterday that the Boers' laagar near Vachkop and Spitzkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy for 12 miles, and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of the cattle they had seized in that neighbourhood. Our casualties, four men wounded. Hunter continued his march yesterday towards the Vaal River unopposed. A few farmers met with en route surrendered. Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg in an easterly direction, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian Regiment, which garrisons that place beat the enemy off. No casualties reported.

Lieutenant North R. E., reported missing after attack on construction train, is an unwounded prisoner with the Boers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PRETORIA.

A NEW COURT OF JUSTICE.

Pretoria, June 20 (delayed in transmission).—The Government of Pretoria has been gradually organised. A new court of justice has been established. It has been named the Pretoria High Court. Hilliard has been appointed chief magistrate; Captain McInnery, Victoria Rifles, Her Majesty's advocate, and Blyth sheriff. Mr. Lorediay has been appointed burgomaster in place of Mr. Potgieter. The original Town Council has temporarily resumed its duties. The banks are allowed to do business. Twenty pounds is the weekly limit allowed to be drawn by one person. Lord Kitchener has returned here.—Reuter.

THE "FORWARD POLICY" IN INDIA.

THE AFRIDIS AND THE RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Daily News" from Cabul, on June 7:—It is now definitely settled that the new railway from Peshawar to the Khyber, which will be completed in about three months, is to be opened by the Viceroy. The political importance of the railway can be scarcely appreciated in England; but, although it is only an extension of about 12 miles to the existing lines, it signalises a distinct trumph of the Forward party in India. We shall now, at practically a minute's notice, be able to pour troops into the Khyber, and so into Afghanistan, and this alone can be the purpose of the new line. It is, of course, a counter-move to the movements of the Russian troops on the other side of Afghanistan; but, in view of the recent statements of the Ameer regarding the hatred which the Afghan people bear towards railways, it should be borne in mind that the ruler in Cabul will probably consider it as a direct answer to his protests, and a threat not towards Russia, but to Afghanistan; and he will look upon our future movements with a more than usually suspicious eye.

One of the more immediate results of the new railway has been to plunge the Afridis into almost open revolt. The greater part of the new line runs through Afridi country, and no subsidy can entirely recompense the Afridi for the utilisation of his country for the purpose. It is difficult for the Western mind to understand the rooted objection which the Oriental has to railways. Not only does he regard the building of railways as the outward and visible sign of the iron grip of the country by an alien race, but he looks upon it as a source of positive injury to the country. This prejudice has been to a great extent overcome in the south, but around and beyond the North-Western Frontier it still exists. The introduction of the railway and the consequent importation of large quantities of foreign goods killed almost immediately a number of minor industries, such as weaving etc., and the re-shuffling of the cards, the redistribution necessary before the people engaged in theses small industries could find other satisfactory means of livelihood, is not even yet quite complete, and there is still, even though the advantages are recognised, a feeling that a certain amount of harm has been done.

Again, take the lamentable misery caused by the present famine in India. Rightly or wrongly, many natives look upon the severity of the now almost annually recurring famine as a direct result of the introduction of railways into the country. These malcontents say that in the old days famines were neither so widespread in India nor consequently so severe. In the years of plenty—and they were many—a great deal more grain was cultivated than could be used locally. This surplus grain could not, as now, be easily moved from the district, and was therefore stored, so that in the years of famine there was a reserve to fall back upon. But now, in these days of railways and advanced civilization all grain beyond the quantity necessary for local use is at once sold at a low price, consequent upon the increased sources of supply, and this grain is sent out of the district. Altogether, therefore, when a famine comes now, it finds whole districts with practically no reserve of grain at all, and very little reserve of money to fall back upon, and the whole blame is put upon the railway system. Taking into consideration the peculiarly conservative mind of the Eastern we should surely be able to treat with a certain amount of tolerance the objection by the Afghan and the Afridi peoples to the constant extension of our railways in India, and not to condemn it at once as a mere excuse to give a little trouble and annoyance to the Indian Government.—Exchange.

"SHE would be married before the fall of the leaf." Such was the remarkable assurance given to a married woman by Miss Fanny Francis, fortune-teller, of Chelsea. It appears that the prophetess was caught in an ingenious police-trap. Two police witnesses were sent to visit Miss Francis, who, all unwitting, shuffled the cards and then elicited the singular information we have mentioned. Hence the appearance before Mr. Hopkins and Miss Francis' entry into recognizances in £20 to be of good behaviour for three months. Mr. Hopkins naturally commented the capriciousness of the police attitude to the fortune-tellers of different grades and species. How comes it that, while Miss Francis is appearing in a police-court under the Vagrant Act for telling fortunes by shuffling cards, other ladies are carrying on openly and by advertisement the equally silly practice of palmistry in fashionable quarters of our City?

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS'S CHARGES.

THE War Office has issued the following correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and Lord Roberts concerning the allegations made against the hospital arrangements for our field force in South Africa:—

From the Secretary of State for War to the General Officer Commanding, Cape.

War Office, June 4, 1900, 12 30 p.m.

Following has been received by Lord Wolseley:—

"Cape Town, June 1.—Returned from front, terrible pressure, sickness, Breakdown in medical arrangements. Doctors, nurses, equipment miserably insufficient. Pitiable scenes here entirely falsify statements sent home."

The above is signed "Coutts." Please let me know at once if there are any grounds for these alarming statements. Consult principal medecal officer with Lord Roberts's force if necessary, and principal medical officer, Bloemfontein.

From the Secretary of State for War to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

War Office, June 5, 1900.

We are receiving private telegrams complaining of alleged general breakdown in hospitals. I have asked General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication for a report. A complaint of your hospitals at the front has just come in. Is there any foundation for it? You will, of course, spare no expense to mitigate suffering.

From Lord Roberts to Secretary of State for War (Received June 6.)

Pretoria, June 16, 1900, 6·30 p.m.

I was aware Burdett-Coutts had drawn attention to the medical arrangements at Kroonstad; on our arrival there a very large number of sick and wounded had to be provided for and the accommodation available proved quite insufficient for them. The very existence of my force depended upon the supplies coming up by train along a line of railway nearly 900 miles long, every bridge of which for the last 128 miles had been destroyed by the enemy. Notwithstanding this, I ordered that the requirements of the sick were to be first taken in hand as soon as the rail had been repaired and a few trains of supplies had been got through. The principal medical officer proceeded with the first train to Kroonstad with surgeons and nurses. The field hospital could not be utilized, as we were about to move on again, but No. 3 general and Scotch hospital had been held in readiness at Bloemfontein to be sent to Kroonstad directly the line was open; this was done and the former received 180 patients within 24 hours of its arrival. I repeatedly visited the hospitals during the short time I was at Kroonstad, and I impressed upon the principal medical officer and Lord Methuen, who was on his way to Kroonstad, to do all that was possible to remedy matters. A few days after my departure I received a report from the principal medical officer that the medical arrangements there were in all respects in good order, while Lord Methuen has since informed me that everything is thoroughly satisfactory. I was deeply distressed at being unable to make suitable arrangements for the sick on our first arrival at Kroonstad; but it is obvious that a certain amount of suffering is inseparable from the rapid advance of a large army in the enemy's country when railway communication has been destroyed; and such suffering would have been enormously increased had it not been for the prompt manner in which the medical authorities made the best of the very scanty accomodation available at a place little larger than an ordinary English village. Since leaving Kroonstad we have had no difficulty about our sick and wounded; there have been comparatively few sick, and we have found ample accommodation for them and the wounded both here and at Johannesburg. Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Treves have stated publicly their experience of the medical arrangements in South Africa, and I submit that their evidence is more reliable than that of Burdett-Coutts, to whom I would have explained what our difficulties were at Kroonstad, if he had taken the trouble to call upon me.

From Secretary of State for War to Lord Roberts.

War Office, June 20.

We continue to receive disquieting reports as to state of hospitals. It is alleged that there has been deficiency of medical appliances and comforts and even necessaries; that there has been much overcrowding; that nurses and hospital orderlies are too few; and that the proportion of deaths has consequently been abnormal. We are told that reports made by MacCormac and Treves were optimistic, and that condi ions have probably changed for the worse since their visit. You explain the circumstances owing to which the state of hospitals at Kroonstad was unsatisfactory. Can it be said that, except where these special difficulties presented themselves, the arrangements were, on the whole, sufficient; that the number of cases to bedealt with was greater than could reasonably have been anticipated; also that the state of things was confined to one or two places, and that it has now ceased to exist? Is it true that,in cases requiring careful nursing and treatment,the proportion of deaths has been unusually high? Can we do anything now to mitigate the evil if it exists? Shall we send you more nurses?

Lord Robert's reply to this is dated Pretoria, June 25, 10·10 p.m.

As regards hospitals at the base, before leaving Cape Town I personally assured myself that the arrangements were working satisfactorily, and I have not heard since any complaints about them When we arrived at Bloemfontein we had an abnormal number of sick, due no doubt not only to the peculiarly exhausting nature of the march, but also to the terrible insanitary conditions of our camp at Pardeberg, where the only water available for drinking purposes flowed down from the Boer camp a mile and a half higher up the river, which was crowded with dead animals in a state of decomposition. We also had a considerable number of wounded after the fight on the 10th of March. To hastily improvise accommodation at Bloemfontein for such a large number, which gradually increased up to 2,000 before I left that town, was no easy task. Owing to the rapidity of our march from the Modder no tents could be carried with the force, and none were available until our railway communication with Cape Colony had been restored. As soon as I could arrange for such supplies being placed at Bloemfontein as were necessary for the very existence of the force, I ordered up tents and all necessary appliances for the sick, nurses, more doctors, and more hospitals. Bloemfontein is not a large town, but all suitable public buildings, schools, &c., were made into hospitals. I constantly visited these, and after a very short time they were, I considered, in good order and not overcrowded. To give some idea of the pressure at Bloemfontein, I would state that from the date of our arrival there on March 13 until two or three days ago, or in a little more than three months, there have been approximately 6,319 admissions from enteric fever alone. Of these 1,370 died, giving a mortality of 21 per cent. Numerous cases which were returned as simple continued fever have no doubt been cases of slight enteric; this would much reduce the percentage of mortality. I am not aware whether 21 per cent. of enteric cases is an abnormal rate of mortality in civil hospitals in peace time in tropical climes, if so it must be ascribed to the abnormal conditions which obtained at Bloemfontein owing to the exhausted state of the men when admitted to hospital, and not, in my opinion, to neglect on the part of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The next place we had to form a hospital at was Kroonstad, 128 miles distant, and the difficulties which attended the disposal of the sick there I have already fully explained in my telegram. After Kroonstad we established no permanent hospital until we reached Johannesburg, 137 miles further on. There we had considerably less difficulties to contend with, as compared with Kroonstad, owing to the large civil hospital in existence there, in which a number of our sick and wounded were accommodated and to the fact that several suitable buildings were available. I visited Johannesburg two days ago and found the medical arrangements in fair order. At Pretoria,though a much smaller place than Johannesburg, we have managed to make the sick comfortable in the various local hospitals, and by utilizing certain public buildings. Had our line of rail not been so frequently interrupted we should ere this have had here a number of tents, with spare doctors and nurses, who left Bloemfontein some days ago, but have been delayed by the rail being cut. I can quite understand that people who have no practical experience in such matters are much concerned to hear the hardships which sick and wounded soldiers have to undergo in time of war, especially when they are not aware of the many difficulties that have to be contended with in order to alleviate suffering on active service. Such difficulties are sufficiently great in countries in which there are large towns and villages, and easy communication by road and rail from the base of operations, but they have been immeasurably increased in South Africa by the local conditions to which I have already referred. I have no wish to shirk responsibility in the matter, or to screen any shortcomings which might be proved against the Royal Army Medical Corps. You state you have been told that the reports of MacCormac and Treves are optimistic, and the conditions have probably changed for the worse since their visit. It is true that neither of these gentlemen took part in any long or difficult march, but two consulting surgeons who are now "en route" to England—Mr. Watson Cheyne and Mr. Lenthal Cheadle—have been with this force from the Modder River to Pretoria. I would ask that their opinions on the subject might be ascertained, and I would further suggest that a small committee, consisting of one or two medical men of recognized ability in whom the public have full confidence, together with some men of sound common sense, should be deputed to proceed to South Africa in order to inquire into and furnish a full report on the working of the medical arrangements throughout the war. I will guarantee that they shall have the fullest assistance to enable them to make a searching inquiry into the matter. If their visit should result in ameliorating the conditions of our sick and wounded soldiers during time of war, no one would be more grateful and pleased than myself.

We are informed that, whatever may be the ultimate constitution of the body which is to be appointed to inquire into the treatment of the sick in South Africa, it will not be a departmental committee of the War Office. An intimation to this effect has, it is understood, been conveyed to the leaders of the Opposition.

The following passages are taken from a letter home from a C. I. V. who has been in hospital at Bloemfontein for enteric fever. The writer says:—

At No. 9 General Hospital, the one I was in at Bloemfontein, practically the only excitement was watching the orderlies carrying out the "stiffs"—this is the soldier's term for the dead—the average being in our hospital alone about 14 daily, one day there were 21. So it was not a very cheerful time, especially as the treatment was like the accommodation—crude. No effort was made to separate cases, in my opinion no two having the same complaint. Inoculation is evidently not proof against fever, but perhaps it was the means of my getting over the attack so well. . . . If the doctor ordered you butter you might get it; you might get cheese instead; or you might get nothing. This does not seem to agree with the accounts you read of the perfect arrangements made, but these accounts are written by persons who have not had the experience of being patients. If it was not for the civilian doctors I don't know what state the hospitals would be in.

A telegram to the Press Association from West Hartlepool says that a doctor well-known in the north of England, who is serving in South Africa, writes:—

I am exceedingly disappointed with all the hospital arrangements I have seen in South Africa. While consultants are coming home to England saying the hospitals are perfect, we are almost in despair. People in England would be horrified if they knew the truth.

Dr. Morison, of Harlepool, who is in South Africa, writes:—

One would imagine the ambulance wagons, in which the wounded are conveyed often for miles over rough country, such as the veldt in South Africa, would be very models of all that is comfortable. As a matter of fact, however, they are a disgrace to our Army and compare very unfavourably with the excellent ambulance vans we have in civil life. Wheels, instead of having rubber tires, are heavy and cumbersome. Springs are so strong that they are almost useless for the purpose for which they are intended, and one can hardly imagine more unsuitable vehicles for the use to which they are put; and practical experience does not belie what appearance tells us over and over again. The wounded have expressed a wish that they would die rather than be conveyed again for miles in such a vehicle. Another great drawback to our ambulance wagons is that they draw them. The writer had an opportunity of examining Boer ambulance wagons which came into our lines. They are much lighter and better for the rough country over which they have to pass, and some of their galloping ambulances are drawn by only one Cape pony, thus effecting a great saving in the number of transport animals required.

The interesting extract which follows is taken from a letter written by a lady at Thaba Nchu, showing what was the state of the sick and wounded there in May:—

Last Monday, May 2, E. went to visit the hospital and found things in a bad way; they had the Good Templars' hall and schoolhouse full of sick and wounded, about 50, and one doctor who was nearly worried to death trying to look after them. He came and told me things were in a great state of confusion and the patients were neglected. The town was full of doctors who were walking about smoking cigarettes. I went straight up and into the hall; told the one doctor who was at work I'd come to be of use. I found the poor men who had been wounded and brought in the day before had not had their wounds dressed. Sick and wounded alike were lying with their sore and tired bodies on the hard floor, their one blanket rolled under their heads for a pillow; there was not a mattress or pillow in the whole show. The typhoid men were being fed on a little condensed milk, and the rest on hard dry biscuits—no comforts of any kind. I was angry at all the lies and pictures they put into the papers about the splendid way the wounded are being nursed. I wish some of those people could see what I saw that day; the horror of it would turn them grey. I am amused now to think how I astonished those "A.M.C." men; they were so surprised at my interference that they did not say a word. I went from there to the chief medical officer and "made auctions." I even said I was going up to ask General Rundle to go and see the hospital with me. Well, the result was that I had permission to do what I thought necessary and send in accounts for expenses. Well, the result was that by the next night we had 50 straw mattresses made, and a good supply of blankets. I'd ordered all the fresh milk in the town that was for sale to be sent to the hospital, night and morning, and I had "commandeered six households to make soup every day. I had the meat sent to me every day from the camp, and I went and smiled at every one and asked them to send all they could for the sick and wounded. Yet in spite of all this they are not properly looked after. I'm "called for" at all times of the day now to be asked where this can be got, or if that can be done and at all times something is wanted. I do what I can, give all the time I can spare, but I do think the whole A.M.C. should be kicked. There are just heaps of them, and all the work is left to one or two while the rest "loaf." Now last night at 9, as I was writing this letter, one of the ambulance men came to me and said, "Please, nurse, can you help me? Four men have been brought in who are sick, and they've had nothing to eat for 24 hours." I asked all about the doctors he should have gone to. They were "not on duty," or some such stupid thing; so I had to cut some bread and butter and get some milk and go off to feed these poor souls. Now I think it's a disgrace to England that such things should happen! I'm quite ashamed at being an Englishwoman. But I suppose it's no business of mine, only it is a shame to treat the poor fellows meanly after they have fought so well.

The following are extracts from a private letter written from Kroonstad by a civilian doctor who has been ordered up there from Wynberg:—

May 23.

We got to Bloemfontein about 11 p.m. Nobody knew when there would be a train to Kroonstad, so we went off to look round and inspect the hospitals. There are some 5,000 sick there, and nearly all enteric. There are several hospitals in the buildings in the town, such as town-hall improvised, but scarcely any equipment, the remainder in tents in the camps, and the town. The Portland Hospital is there, and is, as far as I could see, the one bright spot, because they have all they want and are not overcrowded, so that they can do their work properly. But the general hospitals all have about three times as many patients as they are equipped for and the consequence is dreadful chaos, too awful for people at home to contemplate. Most of the regular hospital orderlies have fallen victims, and untrained regimental men have to be used. The field hospitals are beyond description, and there is nothing to equal it even in the squalor of the East end. The patients lie there in bell tents, 14 in a tent, in their clothes, which have not been off for weeks, and they cannot get washed; they are covered with bed sores and other things, eaten by flies, frozen at night, and get no medicine, and, of course, are dying in hundreds. Of course, as soon as ever beds are vacant in general hospitals they are moved on; but then to move an enteric patient in the height of the disease is tantamount to signing his death warrant, especially with these men who start by being exhausted and starved. Bloemfontein I do not know. Your Correspondents' statements will be discussed by those who do. I went no further on the way than Jacobsdal, when I was obliged to return; but at Jacobsdal our wounded were well cared for in the German Hospital there, and I did not see the "horrors," which were there supposed to obtain. There were, indeed, not many wounded there at that time. I know that there are able and experienced medical officers at Bloemfontein, and I cannot believe, until impartial investigation prove the contrary, that they did not do everything humanly possible for men to accomplish to mitigate the sufferings of our poor sick and wounded soldiers.

Our enemy has shown extreme mobility, and to cope with this it was doubly necessary to divest the troops of all possible hindrance to their freedom of action. Our generals and our medical officers knew well that this must entail additional suffering, and the medical Officer as in duty bound, represented their view to the authorities. But the more rapidly a campaign is carried out the more humane it is in the long run, and only in this way was the capture of Cronje and the rapid advance on Bloemfontein possible.

Explanations give elsewhere go far to explain the great number of enteric cases which followed. How much of the subsequent suffering was avoidable I cannot tell, but the Government intends to find out, and meanwhile the fair-minded English people will I feel confident, suspend its judgment. It may be well to insist again that war is waged for the purpose of winning battles and vanquishing your enemy, and that every consideration,including that of the well-being of the sick and wounded must be sacrificed to this all-paramount one. Misery and suffering are the inevitable results of war. I hope, and for my own part feel much confidence in hoping, this suffering will prove to be, when added up, a "minimum," or something nearly approaching one. Never before has a great army at 7,000 or 8,000 miles away from home been supplied in so ample a fashion for its medical necessities, and I cannot understand why our Governmen[t]

us—five doctors and six dressers—and they are lending a hand. No. 3 General Hospital from Rondebosch is expected next train.

Monday, 28.

I have left the church and am now looking after the officers in the Kroonstad Hotel, where they are not badly off, each in separate rooms, though few

does not receive that credit which, to my thinking, it very completely deserves. Meanwhile it is some consolation to know that our wounded men have recovered from their injuries—injuries often of the severest and most extraordinary nature—under this contemned medical service, in a manner never seen before. The mortality has been about 5 per cent. in the case of the men and 7 per cent. in the case of the officers. A frightful epidemic of enteric has taken place. I speak with diffidence, yet I fail to see how it could have been prevented, and, as Mr. Wyndham has pointed out the mortality has been comparatively small compared with other campaigns and in Ladysmith during the siege the incidence of enteric was actually smaller in proportion than during a similar period in the proceeding year.

From both disease and injury we have, alas, lost many, and amongst them the flower of our English youth. It is a pity if by any exaggeration of language the distress of those at home, whose nearest and dearest are fighting for their country, should be unnecessarily increased.

June 30. WILLIAM MAC CORMAC.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, June 27.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870—Fleet Paymaster A C Jeffreys has been placed on the retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster in Chief.

Royal Marine Artillery—Second Lieut S W H Rawlins having been gazetted Second Lieut in the Royal Field Artillery from May 3, 1900, ceases to be borne on the strength of the corps.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut W C Crathorne has been promoted to the rank of Lieut; Sub Lieut E C Crosby to be Lieut Asst Engr M Hunter has been promoted to the rank of Engr.

WAR OFFICE June 29.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Cant C E Salvesen to be Major vice G C P Onslow promoted; Sergt Major W T Bazley to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieut on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Second Lieut W Greatwood to be Lieut to complete establishment.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt H S Hamilton to be Major vice Sir R A W Colleton Bart promoted into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The undermentioned Second Lieut to be Lieuts: E Barlow vice M J Hamilton seconded; R S Allen and C R T Hopkinson on augmentation.

The Essex Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—A G N Wood vice H Kirk deceased; G H Raleigh vice C J Hopkirk promoted.

Prince Charlote of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)—Super Lieut A S Turner to be Lieut vice D B Maurice seconded.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt and Brevet Major F Wintour to be Major vice C E C B Harrison promoted Super Capt W H B Long to be Capt in succession to Major F Wintour who holds a Staff appointment.

The King's Own York LI—Lieut F T Thorold to be Capt vice M W K Connolly seconded; Second Lieut C H Ackroyd to be Lieut vice A C Ferrybrough promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieuts are antedated as follows:—R E Crichton to March 14 1900 vice H Wake seconded; T G Dalby to March 17 1900 vice M L Porter promoted; Second Lieut A R W Spicer to be Lieut vice K L C Hobson seconded; Lieut S M Macnaughten from 7th Battn to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut H Wake seconded.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut A Armstrong to be Capt vice H P Rogers deceased.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—The appointment of Second Lieut C H E Moreton is antedated to May 5 1900 but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 9 1900.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut A T Gordon from 3rd Battn to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut J D Dalrymple-Hay deceased.

STAFF.

Capt W R Inglis the Norfolk Regt to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II in succession to Lieut Col a d Bt Col H Kingsr whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Capt R F Pearson the Buffs East Kent Regt to be an Instructor vice Capt L A H Hamilton the King's Own Yorkshire L I employed at Head quarters.

DOWNING-STREET July 2 1900.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Sealy Esq M D to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados.

ADMIRALTY, June 29.

Royal Naval Reserve—Engr J Bartlett to be Senior Engr. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Asst Engrs:—J A Moss, J Dunning.

July 2.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in H M's Fleet:—W A Covington, H D Capper.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 3.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut G H H Freeman to be Lieut to complete establishment.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut the Hon M Bowes-Lyon to be Capt vice R A H Peel deceased.

Royal Horse Guards—Second Lieut O E W Greaves from 3rd Battn the Bedfordshire Regt to be second Lieut in succession to Lieut the Hon R Ward promoted.

1st Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains:—W J Lockett from 14th Hussars vice P R Denny killed in action; E A Williams from 15th Hussars vice Brevet Major P Moir-B, res seconded.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut J H A Annesley from 18th Hussars to be Capt in succession to Major Sir A P D Lushington Baronet, who holds an extra-regimental appointment.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut Col and Bt Col T C Porter on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment is placed on halfpay Major A Sprott to be Lieut Col vice Bt Col T C Porter.

1st Dragoons—Capt J Middleton Rogers to be Major vice J E Linsley placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health The undermentioned Lieut to be Captans H D McNeile in succession to Lieut Col J F Burn Murdoch appointed to the staff; T M S Pitt vice J M Rogers.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieut H Combe to be Lieut vice M Channery removed from the Army.

7th Hussars—Capt J H E Holford is seconded for service in West Africa.

11th Hussars—Major Lord E B Talbot to be Lieut Col vice E R Courtenay placed on half pay.

14th Hussars—Lieut C B Tottenham to be Capt in succession to Major R M Richardson appointed to the Staff. Second Lieut J B Walker to be Lieut vice C B Tottenham.

15th Hussars—Lieut H B Cresswell to be Capt in succession to Major W E Peyton D S O on special service in South Africa.

17th Lancers—Second Lieut R B Brassey to be Lieut on augmentation.

The Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut the Hon G H W Walsh to be Capt with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army; Lieut P A O Whitaker resigns his commission; Second Lieut G J Sandys Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry to be Lieut with the temporary rank of Lieut in the Army.

Reserve Regt of Dragoon Guards—Major R A Scott Reserve of Officers to be Major; Capt W E Phillips retired pay ot be Capt; Lieut W C Peel to be Capt with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army.

Reserve Regt of Lancers—The appointment of Capt F W Duff Reserve o Officers as Capt is antedated to May 15 1900 Capt G R Tufton Reserve of Officers to be Capt.

Reserve Regt of Hussars—Qurmr and Hon Lieut G Sidmouth Reserve of Officers to be Qurmar.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Brevet Col L J A Chapman on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieut Col is retained as a Supernumerary to the Estabt under the provisions of Article 102a Royal Warrant May 30 1889 Major A Bellfrving to be Lieut Col vice B Col L J A Chapman The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—E P Lambert vice J V Stirling promoted; C Bate scombe vice R A G Harrison promoted; E S Cleeve on augmentation. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors on augmentation:—A M Grover C Lyon E C Cameron E P Hall The undermentioned Captains to be Divisional Adjutants:—L M Phillpotts vice Major C H Kilner who has vacated that appointment on promotion A M Perreau in augmentation The undermentioned officers to be Second Lieutenants:—Second Lieut W H L Poston from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery; Second Lieut O H Lumley from the Rifle Artillery The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the Universities of Universities and Colleges to be Second Lieutenants:—H M Greaves F H L Oddie K B Ferguson H W Biathwayt R C Reeves H R Dalrymple Tompson L R Crawshay Williams W L C Kirby W S Pillans

Royal Garrison Artillery—Supernumerary Capt W N Gordon to be Capt vice H V de Burg appointed to the St Lucia Company Royal Artillery. The undermentioned officers to be Second Lieutenants:—Second Lieut P A F Winslow a Basket from the Clare Artillery; Second Lieut R Boyd from the Antrim Artillery. The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second Lieuts:—R O Latham E V Collins H E Sewell Parker H G de Watteville M S Scott C L Cobban J B W Stroud W B Cadwell.

Royal Engineers—Bt Col St G C Gore on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col is placed on half pay; Major W F H Stafford to be Lieut Col vice Bt Col St G C Gore; Captain H Bonham Carter to be Major vice W F H Stafford; Lieut S D'A Crookshank to be Capt vice H Bonham Carter.

Coast Battalion—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts;—A B Ibbetson J H Bailey.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut C L Leslie Melville to be Lieut vice H F Crichton transferred to Irish Guards.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Major J B Backhouse to be Lieut Col vice Bt Col R A Hickson retained as Supernumerary to the Estabt under the provisions of Article 103a Royal Warrant May 3 1899.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—The promotions to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieuts are antedated as follows:—W A L Lethbridge to Feb 24 1900, vice A McN Dykes seconded for special service to South Africa; G R Stephens to Feb 27 1900 vice C G Barton promoted; R G Parker to March 3 1900 vice J M A Graham seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt R D Whigham is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt MacG Greer is seconded for service in West Africa; Capt H P Creagh-Osborne to be Adjt on augmentation.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut C T M Hare to be Lieut vice R N Knatchbull promoted.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Second Lieut W J Roskell to be Lieut vice C J H H Noble promoted into the Manchester Regt.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—The undermentioned officers are seconded—Capt M K Parsons for service as an Adjt of Volunteers; Capt F J Thursby Pelham for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Prince of Wales's South Lancashire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A Delme Radcliffe vice G Carlyon promoted; C M T Hogg vice J Gelli-and promoted into the Manchester Regt.

The Essex Regt—Lieut A H P Rose from 4th Battn to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C J Hobkirk promoted April 21 but not to carry pay or allowance prior to July 4 1900.

The Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—F. Casswell vice A T E Gland deceased; L McKinnon in succession to Major C N Watts on special service in South Africa P M Dove vice W R Marshall seconded; Capt L McKinnon is seconded for service in West Africa.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut H S D Stuart is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Second Lieut G P S Hunt to be Lieut vice W K Peake promoted into the Worcestershire Regiment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Monday, July 2, Lord Sandhurst asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the unprecedented severity of the famine and the great distress which must for some time continue after the bursting of the monsoon, the Government of India had in contemplation any extension of the system of relief beyond that laid down in the Famine Code.

The Earl of Aberdeen said any announcement on the part of the Government in the direction indicated in his noble friend's question would be welcomed in Scotland. There were a great many Scotchmen in India, and their friends in Scotland had received many private letters containing descriptions of the horrors of the famine more vivid than those published in the newspapers. The result was that in Scotland it was hoped and even anticipated that the Government might be contemplating some action beyond what had been already announced.

The Earl of Onslow said he was not sure that he apprehended rightly the exact nature of the aim of the noble earl, but he rather gathered that he referred to some kind of grant from the Imperial Exchequer to assist the Government of India. The statement had already been made to Parliament that her Majesty's Government would come forward with assistance if they were satisfied that the resources of the Government of India were insufficient for the purpose. As far as they knew at present those resources were sufficient for the great demands made upon them. Of course an enormous amount depended on the result of the monsoon, which had just burst, and therefore it would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any promise or to foreshadow what their action might be until they knew what was likely to be the condition of affairs during the coming rainy season. The Government of India had already far exceeded the prescriptions of the Code, which were elastic and not rigid, and had been adapted by the Government of India to the differing local requirements to the entire satisfaction of the local Governments concerned. For example, in the Central Provinces a very large number of kitchens had been opened, which would feed all comers during the rains, and the aged and infirm would be relieved at home. The able-bodied labourers would be given local employment by the village headmen at the cost of the State wherever private demand for fixed labour was slack. Sixty lacs of land revenue had been suspended out of the 86 demanded. This sum, added to the 27 lakhs special advances and the 35 lakhs of charitable relief would in the Chief commissioner's opinion, secure active agriculture during the rains. Similar relief measures during the rains had been adopted elsewhere. In Bombay the Government were extending kitchens and gratuitous lists, and they were granting to the ryots advances for the subsistence of themselves and their labourers till next crop They estimated 25 lakhs as the amount required for this, besides over 60 lakhs for seed and cattle. Of the Bombay land revenue only 192 lakhs out of 296 had been collected. In the Punjab the small farmers and labourers would receive subsistance, and the revenue suspensions there were very large. The noble lord had asked him a question as to what were the estimates the Government of India had formed of the amount they would have to advance. These estimates, the earlier estimates, had been considerably increased. In the Budget arrangements 50 lakhs of rupees had been allocated, but the Government of India recognised that this sum was insufficient, and the sum at the disposal of the central committee would have to be increased. The requirements of the approaching season would be met by an additional 72 1-2 lakhs; accordingly the grants would be increased to an aggregate total of 1,022,00rx. The central committee of the Indian Famine Fund had made grants aggregating 50 lakhs of rupees. He hoped the noble lord would see that the suggestion he had thrown out that advances should be made with no niggardly hand had been adopted by the Governmrnt of India. No interest would be asked for them, at any rate for a year, and the provincial Governments would have the utmost latitude to remit any portion of an advance they might think fit.

On July 5, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give any particulars as to the different provinces, regarding the return of the cultivators from the famine camps to their villages, to cultivate their fields on account of the rain which has fallen; and, whethere he will state the measures which are being taken to feed them in their villages until their crops are ripe.

Lord G. Hamilton: In accordance with the instructions of the famine codes and with the advice of the Famine Commission, the large relief works are being gradually closed as the rainy season advances, and as inducements in the shape of home relief draw the people back to their villages. Arrangements are ready or are being made for relieving the destitute at their homes and for giving them employment at or near their villages. I have recently received from the Government of India on this subject the following information.—"Our relief measures have already far exceeded code prescriptions, which are elastic, not rigid, and have been adapted by us to differing local requirements to entire satisfaction of local governments concerned. Thus in Central Provinces a multitude of kitchens will feed all comers during the rains. Aged and infirm relieved at home. Able-bodied labourers given local employment by village headmen at cost of State, wherever private demand for field labour slack. Sixty lakhs land revenue suspendedout of the'86 demand. This sum added to 27 lakhs special advances and 30 lakhs charitable relief will, in chief commissioner's opinion, secure active agriculture during the rains. Similar relief during rains adopted elsewhere. Bombay Government are extending kitchens and gratuitous lists and granting ryots advances for subsistence, selves and labourers, till next crop. They estimate 25 lakhs for this, besides over 60 lakhs for seed and cattle. In Punjab small farmers and labourers will receive subsistence."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Tuesday July 3, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he can tell us what will be the business to-morrow and on Thursday, and I would venture to remind him of the Indian Budget. Public attention has been directed to Indian questions generally, and I think he seemed disposed a few days ago to give some consideration to it.

Mr. Balfour: The work immediately before us is the Tithe Bill of my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the consideration of which was commenced last night. As regards the Indian Budget, my right hon. friend is perfectly correct in saying that I am anxious to advance the ordinary date upon which the Indian Budget is taken. That, as the House is aware, is on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, which during this Parliament, has come on in the second week in August. I hope to consideably advance that date, but I am not yet in a position to say exactly what day it will be convenient for the House to allocate to that purpose.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Drage asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any attempt had been made to ascertain the views of the colonial and Indian Governments on the reorganisation of the military force of the empire, and whether the Government would consider the desirability of adding to the Committee of the Council of Defence representatives of the great self-governing colonies and of India.

Mr. Balfour: The Committee has been established, and the Government cannot therefore at this stage alter either its constitution or the scope of its enquiry.

THE CHIEF OF ARNOWLI.

Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the arrangments made for the education, during his minority, of Sirdar Bhai Shamshere Singh, the present chief of Arnowli and head of the Bhaikean family in the Punjab; and whether he will ascertain if there is any reason why the Sirdar should not be allowed a tutor competent to educate him in English, and in a manner becoming the position he is likely to hold on his comming of age.

Lord G. Hamilton: This chief is at present only nine years old and his brother six years old. The estate to which he is heir has only a moderate income and is in debt, the arrangements for the education of these boys are made by the Court of Wards, subject to the approval of the Punjab Government; and under these circumstances there is much to be said in favour of a good native tutor, until the lads are old enough to go to the Sirdar's college.

A COURT-MARTIAL AT FOREZEPORE.

Mr. Drage, for Sir Seymour King, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet heard from the Government of India why, in the report of the finding and sentence of a court-martial at Ferozepore on a conductor charged with taking bribes from a contractor, blanks appeared in the Punjab Command Orders: and whether he can now give the required information as to who offered the bribe, on behalf of what firm the bribe was offered, what the stores were, and at whose instance the facts were suppressed.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed by the Government of India that the names were omitted by the Punjab military authorities from the report to which my hon. friend refers in consequence of a mistaken notion as to the legal liabilities which might be incurred by their publication. The goods in question were shipped by the Indian Brush Factory, and were up to standard. They were rejected because the travelling agent who acted on their behalf offered a bribe to secure their passing. His name is Gordon.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—Distress in India.—That, in view of the frequent and widespread famines which have occurred in India in recent years, it is desirable, in the opinion of this House, to afford some permanent relief and protection to the people in the future; firstly, by a more rapid extention of irrigation canals, storage tanks, and wells; secondly, by reducing the land tax in those provinces or districts where it is excessive; and, thirdly, by relieving India of a portion of the cost of the Indian Army, which should equitably be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. William Redmond.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the Honnibal shooting case, when Captain Wood accompanied by other officers fired into a sugar cane plantation and hit an old man; whether he is aware that a villager named Kenguri detained the officers and was afterwards sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of assault; whether inquiries have been made as to the injuries sustained by the old man at the hands of the officers; and whether he will lay a statement of the whole case upon the table of the House. [Tuesday, July 10.]

Col. Pilkington.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for War: Whether he has any knowledge as to the number of guns and the quantity of ammunition which have been exported from this country to China since the war between China and Japan; and whether he has any information as to the purchases of munitions of war which China has recently been making in European countries. [Monday, July 9.]

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the reorganisation of the heavy field batteries in India diminishes either peace strength or war strength in guns and men. [Tuesday, July 10.]

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col B Doyle, B
Capt S F Bayley, ISC, B
Lieut B D Fitzpatrick, B
Mr C E Wild, B Cov
Mr J T Whitby B Cov
Mr J Groves, B
Mr W P Johnson, B
Mr W Nathan, B
Mr C O'Donnell, B
Mr R MacGill B
Mr W C Meares, B
Mr W C F Leggatt, M
Major H M Abud, Bo
Mr E Lawrence, Bo Cov
Mr C A Pogson, Bo
Col S H P Graves
Lieut-Col P de H Haig
Lieut-Col C B Brownlow
Major C W F Whyte,
Major N A R Burne
Capt C D Lester
Capt H M Allen
Lieut F B Tillard
Lieut. H Hulseberg
Lieut O G Brandon
Lieut E G S Trotter
Lieut L H R Ames
Lieut F S Garwood.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Sir E S Symes *KCIE*, B Cov, 4 mo MC
Mr E F L Winter, B Cov, 5 days' furl
Mr H Jowers B Cov, 4 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr E G Fraser B, furl to Jan 13, 1901
Mr C I Toussaint B, 2 mo MC
Mr P P Sweeting M, special leave commuted to leave on MC for 8 m
Mr E W Legh, M 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Lieut T G P Lawrenson, 7 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J C Shakespeare, B
Mr J M Taylor, B
Mr H O Budden, B
Mr C E Hall, B
Mr W Nicholson, B
Mr E Marshall, B
Mr E F L Winter, B
Capt C H Haycock
Capt H W Lowry
Lieut F G Howard
Lieut W B Greig.

HIGH COURT.—July 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

124 99—Dikshit and D—Doctor Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchundra Vishnu Prunjpe and others—Mantri and B. Chitnis M and M, and Payne G S and M.
515 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoerbai and another vs Arshabai and others—Smetham B and N.
189 98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.
711 99—Muljee and R—Narbadabai and another vs Dharamdas Nanjee and others—M Virjee, Tyabjee and Co.
277 97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nonsey and others—Matubhai J and M. (For postponement.)
24 1900—Captain and V—Nanabhai Anoopram vs Mistri Karimbux—Hiralal M and M.
81 1900—Hiralal M and M—Premjee Kapoorchund vs Karimbux Ali and another—Captain and V.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

236 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhurdas Jethabhai vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—Mantri and B.
263 99—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Nyamtoai widow and others—Little and Co, H M and M, Ardasir H and D for trial decree.

Long Causes.

476 99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Bai Doodebai widow and others—Craigie L and O and B and K.
474 99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Dossa Thakersey—Shaikhunker and K.
226 97—Little and Co—Homonjee Sorabjee Mazagonwala vs Framjee Cursetjee and others—Edgelow G and W and J and R.
507 20181 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vulubdas—M Virjee.
714 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suit for dismissal of Caveat.

22 1900—In person—Jamabai widow vs Danabai widow—Sorabjee and J.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

25 99—Payne G S and M—Mulji Vullibhoy and others vs Abdool Hoosein Ebrahimji and others—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

348 93—Captain and V—Keresinath Gopinath and another vs Dhunath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S and B, V N Kirtikar and D and D, part heard.
416 99—Dikshit and D—Narayen Vishnu Gokhale vs Dhondunath Sitanath Ajinkya and others—Khunderao and S.
260 1900—Captain and V—Bai Jethabhai vs Vurdhman Munsey—Ardasir H D and Co.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.
486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama and Smetham B and N and Bicknell M and M.
23 98—Smetham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Wadia and G and Smetham B and N and R P Mehta.
519 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N and S subject to the sanction of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

For Trial of Issues.

In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1883 and in the matter of Emanuel Winters alleged Patent—Payne G S and M. Binnell M and M—Ahmed Abdul Gaffoor Peerbhoy.
85-3619 1900—Colinis M and M—Keshavji Bhimsey vs Veerum Raisey and others—Payne G S and M for postponment.
202 1900—Hiralal M and M—Dhankibai widow vs Kalibai widow.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

652 99—Little and Co—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Hirabai—F P Pavri, part heard.
779 99—Dadhtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdoola Koor—Janardhan and R, part heard.
504 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.
135 1839 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhannbhai—M J and M.
731 99—Wadia and J—Motee Nagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and M and H.
687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.
222 98—Sorabjee and J—Kurabin Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Kehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.
106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Mamlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.
50 1900—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.
760 99—Payne G S and M—Jaitha Jadowjee vs Khimjee Assoo and another—Shamrao and M.

THE Oberammergan folk have suffered a heavy loss by the death of their burgomaster Lang, who was also the mannger of the Passion Play. He was born in 1835, and was educated at the Gymnasium in Munich; but instead of following a professional career in the city, he preferred to return his native village. Johann Lang was first chosen burgomaster in 1866, and held the highest office in his commune until 1869. In 1879 he was again elected, and retained his mayoralty till his death, a few days ago. As an artist and dramatist, Lang may truly be said to have been the creator of the modern realistic form of presenting the Passion Play which is now so completely freed from the false pathos of the play in earlier ages. His performance of Caiaphas in 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 was remarkable for its blending of official dignity with the high intellectual sarcasm which the actor put into the high-priest's individual character. He thus made his part the most direct and striking contrast to the part of the Christus. The performances of the present year owe much to his exact scrutiny and care for details, and it is a great distress to his neighbours that he should have died before the end of his last season.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Geokwar, 2,742 tons, Captain W Peterkin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss bra, 3,436 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bhundra, 2,215 tons, Captain J H Stafford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co ss s Damra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE ss Castleventry, 1,915 tons, Captain C H Lang, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon 28th June via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

THE ss Croydon, 2,410 tons, Captain W Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 15th June via Colombo, and Cochin, with a cargo of rice.

THE Austrian Lloyd's ss China, Captain R Mayer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste via Karachi, with the following passengers:—Baron Binder, Mr and Mrs G W Wichmann and 2 infants, Mrs Leggett, Asst Surgeon and Mrs L A D'Souza. Mr N K Joshi, and Miss G Reynolds.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 19th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Yates Major Pinney, Mrs Tate, Miss Macintosh, Mr Clements, Mr Kulan, Mr New, Lieut Benwell, Mr Hall, Mr Pereira and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Yanaitva	3165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Culna	1463	Hill.			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Groom			M M & Co
Feronia	2591	White			M M & Co
Geokwar	2742	Peterkin			M M & Co
Parramatta	2854	Symons			P & O Co
Croydon	2410	Butler			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1782	Stahl	Zanzibar	3-8	F Heyer
B	Clan Chisholm	1640	Worfolk			F M & Co
D	Mozaffari	1317	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
G	Eq Somerulda	673	Pedersen	Melbourne		Owen & Ukell
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

Transport.

C	Ula	3121	England	China	24-7 M M & Co
F	Lawada	1698	Grier	China	Transport
K	Carthage	2293	Lenaon	China	27-7 Do
N	Upada	5237	Houston	China	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bullmouth	2606	Stratton	Middlesbro	28-7	W&AG&Co
2	Khandalla	1318	Rickford	Karachi	26-7	M M & Co
3	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	E Africa	28-7	H C Joosub
6	H Maru	2035	Yoshiyawa	Japan	23-7	N Y Kaisha
8	China	3825	Mayer	Japan	25-7	A L & N Co
9	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	660	Baillie	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Castleventry	1915	Lang	Rangoon		M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	28-	P & O Co
15	Simla	10 9	Bamber	P Gulf	26-7	M M & Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	28-7	V Brothers

100 ton Crane.

Lindon Bates	67	Gliddel	Calcutta	C Bros

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Zamania	2882	Flee	China	25-7 M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Castleventry s	Laing	Rangoon, June 28
	R I M S Clive	Haugh	Dutson. July 5
21	China s	Rich	Trieste, June 23
	Parramatta s	Symons	Aden, July 5
	Croydon s	Butler	Rangoon, June 15
	ola s	Robertson	Karachi, July 19
22	Pekin s	Jones	Calcutta, July 7
	Marsa s	Adams	Rangoon, July 9

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Clyde s	Russell	Karachi
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Nankin transport	Denny	China
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta
	Feronia s	White	Calcutta
22	Bhundara s	Stafford	Calcutta
	Geokwar s	Peterkin	Calcutta

The steamer Obra, Captaid Brown, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

The steamer Parramatta entered for loading on Saturday for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Chisholm s—75 casks ale and stout, H J Rustomjee and Co; 175 packages ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co.
Clan Ferguson s—20 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Britannia s—13 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—101 cases slates, F Hussonally.
Clan Chisholm s—75 slates, A Essoofally; 250 boxes bar soap A Shaik Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—5 cases chlorodyne, N J Banajee and Co; 10 cases medicine, D Cowasjee.
Peninsular s—25 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Caledonia s—57 bales paper, B K A Rahim and Brothers; 58 cases paper, stationery, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 34 cases provision, &c, and 1 qr cask sherry, Phillips and Co; 33 packages provision, &c, W B Green and Co; 3 cases lampware, R Ditmar and Co; 18 cases cheese, D Dadabhoy; 115 cases wine and spirit, D Cowasjee; 200 hogsheads ale and 1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—93 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 93 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—54 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 620 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 21.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—65 cwt gum, D Keshawjee and Co; 20 bales hides, Esmail Mooljee; 611 bales skins and hides, W and A Grahamand; 24 bales hides Bundally Esmail.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 20 cwt bees wax, M Lalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd July.

1. The Commanding Officer has to announce with deep regret the death of Captain J. W. Smith, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on the 21st instant.

Captain Smith has served with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles since December 1890 and was a very efficient and Zealous Volunteer Officer.

As a mark of respect to his memory all Officers when in Uniform will wear mourning on the left arm for one month from this day.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1900.

The following Bombay Command order of the 13th July, is published for information:—

* * * * * *

414. The undermentioned have passed the Examination laid down in A R I Vol IX Prov issue as noted opposite their names:—Lieut C P R Young, Br M C Johnson, A Br W Osborn, Grs S Burgess, O M P Clyne, A J Herbert, and E Perkins, on 11th April 1900 (para 121 A R P Vol IX prov issue.)

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CINDERELLA DANCE.

A Dance will be held at the Club Rooms on Saturday the 28th instant. Details of which can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

repared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopat Chemists, London England

EPPS'S COCOA

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CLOWN PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

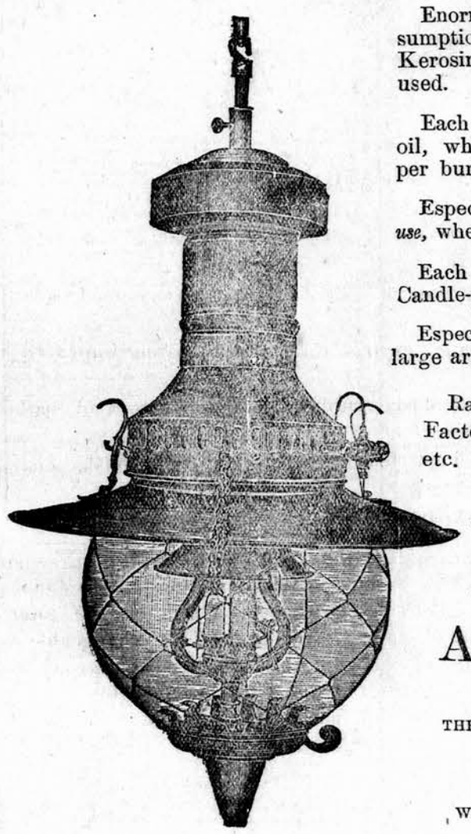
Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

70, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incompamably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. PREACHER & Co., Ld.,

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

MOIR'S TABLE-JELLY POWDER

In Pint Packets. Assorted Flavours.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Of all Chemists. Darling Brand.

'Lanoline'

Natural Toilet Preparations.

This Darling trade appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

ASK FOR IT. WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers & Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may look to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 21A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Digitized with the support of the Getty Research Institute on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.*:—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.
(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case.....Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1⅞ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18"' size.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.
Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

---

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

* INDIA'S GREATEST FEVER-CURE.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at Re. 1 Per Bottle.

* *

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA.
WORLI—DADAR,
BOMBAY.

OR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

Beware of Imitations and get the genuine BATLIWALA'S.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA & CO.'S "CHOLEROL"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agent's roquired for Calcutta, Bombay. Rangoon. Ceylon.

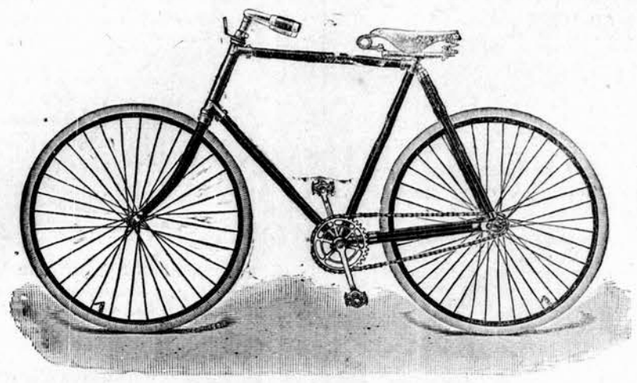
PREMIER CYCLES

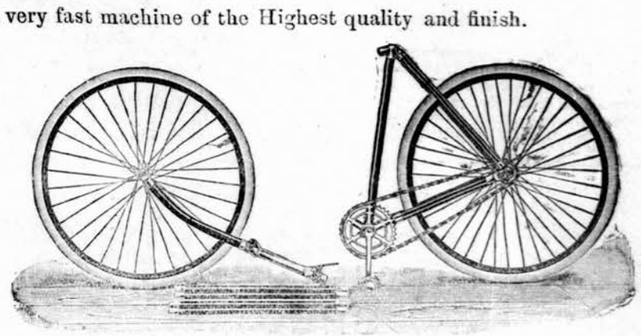
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅝ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel, and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unenviable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

LAMPS! DITMAR-LAMPS AND LANTERNS!

THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.

No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !

No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !

No. 1397.

!! THE EN-TOUT-CAS-COMBINATION LANTERN !!

The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

No. 1396 2nd size fitted with Ditmar's Patent Cosmos Burner 10"'...Rs. 27 0 0 complete with box, spare chimney and wick.
No. 1397 1st " " " " " " 14"' ... " 29 0 0 " " " " "

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR.

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops. — most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS — Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS — Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

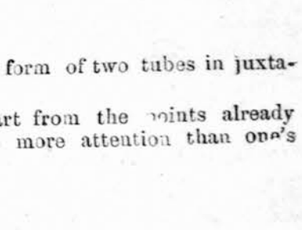
CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.